HUBBUCK'S
PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S PALE BOILED LINSEED OIL.
HUBBUCK'S WHITE LEAD COLOUR and VARNISHES.
HUBBUCK'S PREPARED LIQUID PAINTS.
HUBBUCK'S BRITISH GREEN PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S BINNACLE AND COLZA OILS.
HUBBUCK'S PAINTS, OIL and VARNISHES properly Hpacked for exportation.
Beware of counterfeits of Name and Trade Mark.
THOMAS HUBBUCK & SON, LIMITED,
24, Lime Street, London.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,517—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1891.

McEWAN'S BEER.
As Supplied to all Military Stations.
Rs. 55 per Hogshead.
Rs. 28 per Kilderkin.
The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia And the East.
AGENTS:—CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

1891.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
B.L.	KAISAR-I-HIND	4039	700	G. W. Atkinson	28th Aug.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	4th Sept
B.L.	CLYDE	4128	800	J. L. Parfitt	11th "
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	18th "
					Saturday.
B.L.	MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	26th Sept.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	3rd Oct.
B.L.	MALWA	2270	500	C. F. Preston	10th "
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	17th "
B.L.	CATHAY	2282	700	A. Symons	24th "
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	31st "
B.L.	ORIENTAL	4972	1000	E. Stewart	7th Nov.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	14th "
B.L.	OCEANA	6188	1100	F. S. Tomlin	21st "
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	28th "

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
SURAT	3127	700	T. J. Sleeman	27th Augt.
ROHILLA	3327	700	C. H. S. Tocque	12th Sept.
RAVENNA	3257	700	A. B. Daniell	24th "

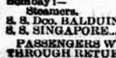
In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, August 10, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and Ports of Italy, Rs. 200, Rs. 240, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Homeboats.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S. S. Duca	BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Sept., 1891.
S. S.	SINGAPORE	4,000	800	1st Oct., 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 12th Sept., 1891.

For Hand-books of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Suez Canal House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, August 21, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
FOSKIDON	L. Lemessich	4,200	600	1st Sept. '91.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,000	750	1st Oct. '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 13

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
PANDORA	G. Motzl	3,800	500	18th Sept. '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

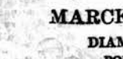
Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
THISBE	A. Lussich	3,930	550	21th Aug. '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 60, Church Gate Street, Bombay
August 4, 1891.

"MAC IVER" LINE.



THE FOLLOWING STEAMERS will sail from Bombay as under unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances:—

Vessels.	Tons.	
CUSA	2118	Late August for Dunkirk.
NIAGARA*	3100	Late September for Plymouth.
LYCIA*	3120	Early October for Plymouth.
EUROPA	2300	Late October for Continental Port.
ETOLIA*	3130	Late November for Plymouth.
ISAURIA*	3200	Early December for Plymouth.
NIAGARA*	3100	Middle December for Plymouth.

*Carry Surgeon and Stewardess, and fitted with Electric Light throughout.

For further Particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail.
BRITANNIA	Jas. Brown	3289	29th Aug.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3547	22nd Sept.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles.)

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, August 15th, 1891.

WANTED.

SINGAPORE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS HEALTH OFFICER.

THE Municipal Commissioners of the Town of Singapore REQUIRE a fully qualified MEDICAL MAN to fill the post of Health Officer and to act as Medical Officer to the staff and employés (some 200 in number) of the Municipality. Salary dol300 per mensem, with dol40 extra allowance for 2 horses.

Preference will be given to candidates under 35 years of age and to those holding a diploma in Public Health and Sanitary Science.

No private practice will be allowed except among the families of Municipal Officers or in consultation cases with other practitioners.

The engagement will be for three years with option of renewal; passage paid out and home on completion of agreement.

Full particulars as to the duties of the appointment may be obtained from the President or the undersigned to whom applications, accompanied by copies of testimonials, must be forwarded not later than the 30th of September next.

By Order,

D. G. PRESGRAVE,
Secretary to the Municipal Commissioners, Municipal Offices, Town Hall.
Singapore, 8th July, 1891.

DIAMONDS.

PURE, WHITE, perfectly cut, and of intense Brilliancy. Having obtained them at favourable prices, we are able to offer them at a figure which will be considered low taking into consideration the advance price of Diamonds of nearly 30 Per Cent. For instance, we can "still" supply a single stone white and perfect Brilliant Ring, set in solid 18-Carat Gold for the remarkably low sum of Rs. 150 only.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PRICE CURRENT—Published once a week. Containing shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription—Re 1 per week.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 23rd August, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, transferring Mails and Passengers at Kurrachee to the Persian Gulf Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,554 tons, on the 26th August, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

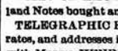
FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CAMORTA," 1,970 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 27th August, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 21st August, 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., KING, BAILLIE & Co.,
Calcutta. Liverpool.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed on any amount.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of Interest, to be ascertained on application.

PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES Collected Free of Commission without Life Certificate.

DRAFTS, CHEQUES and BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for collection.

TELEGRAPHIC and HOME FAMILY Remittances made at the best exchange rate of the day.

STOCK, SHARES, &c., bought and sold, and INVESTMENTS made.

GOVERNMENT PAPER SHARES and other Securities kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and given at specially favourable rates.

ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, effected at reasonable rates.

Agents for the ORIENTAL and STANDARD Life Offices.

HANDBOOKS sent free on Application.

LONDON HOUSE:
WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
27, LEADENHALL STREET.

SUPERIOR GENT'S FELT HATS,

THE BEST VALUE,
THE LATEST SHAPES.

"Rs. 7-8 ONLY."

THE LARGEST CHOICE.

HOAR & CO., HATTERS, &c., BOMBAY.

LADIES' SHOP WITH HOME,

By Indian Parcels Post.
Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and Economise all Intermediate Profits.
High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials Direct from the Manufacturers,
AT LOOM PRICES!
SAVING 50 PER CENT.
HENRY PEASE AND CO'S SUCCESSORS,
Spinners and Manufacturers,
THE MILLS, DARLINGTON,
Established 1752,
supply
High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials
DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER,
Without the intervention of Wholesale Merchants, Drapers, Agents, or Middlemen.
EXQUISITE DRESS.
Latest Fashion at First Cost,
FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,
Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India.
THE LOVELY
DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,
And New Darlington Skirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold-Medal Merinos and Cashmeres.
All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.
SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA.
High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.
For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.
DARLINGTON PURE WOOL SERGES.
Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain, and Salt Water, in light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits. Stouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.
ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT on no matter how short. All Goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully packed for Export.
All Orders are executed the same day as received.
HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS buy their Wools direct from the English Farmer. After careful sorting and cleansing the wool is spun into yarn, and the yarn woven into the various charming fabrics, for which the firm have been renowned since their establishment in 1752—the entire process of manufacture being carried on in their own Mills at Darlington, employing more than 1,000 hands.

RS. 6 WATCH.

GUARANTEED TWO YEARS.

PRETTY, small, accurate, strong, open-faced, keyless, short winding, nickel silvern, Undaunted watch, with hand setting mechanism, second-hand, enamelled dial, jewelled, and bold figures for Rs. 6 per V. P. P. with an extra glass, spring, box, and two years' guarantee. Easily repairable. Warranted to stand the roughest use. Others sell at double our rates. Have no appearance of cheapness. Mr. S. Gooniah of District Munsiff's Court from Chicacole says:—"A watch maker valued it at Rs. 25." Mr. B. V. Chetty, from Anantapur, says:—"Many were deceived thinking that its price was Rs. 25." Mr. Moung H. Myah, of Marine Workshops from Mandalay says:—"Has never been repaired during the whole period of three and a half years."

FASHIONABLE JEWELLERY.

PRETTY Canadian Gold Chains, Lockets, Pencils, Tooth picks, Complete shirt buttons, Bracelets, Bangles, Earrings, Eardrops (all pair), Scarf pins, Scarf rings, Necklets, Brooches, Hair sprays, Spectacle frames, Cigar holders, Thimbles and Rings, set with scientific Diamonds, Saphires, Rubies, Emeralds, &c., at Rs. 1-8-0 per each V. P. P. Mr. G. Smith, Salt Inspector from Sankuttia, says:—"A German valued the diamond ring at Rs. 50, and ruby at Rs. 30." Nickel Silver timepiece for Rs. 4; guaranteed 3 years.

WESTERN INDIA TRADING Co.,
91, Meadow Street, opposite Soondy & Co., Ld., Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"EXCELSIOR" TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES.

TESTIMONIALS.

SIR HENRY HALFORD, Leicester, England.—"Your 'Excelsior' Tobacco is so good that I shall be obliged if you will send me ONE HUNDRED POUNDS of it."

MARQUIS DE LE COUTEULX DE CAUMONT, Paris, France.—"The 'Excelsior,' I do not hesitate to say, is the BEST TOBACCO I ever smoked."

	Cash Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
"Excelsior" Tobacco, in 4 oz. Packets, Flake Cut, for Pipes	0 14	1 0
"Excelsior" Tobacco, in 4 oz. Packets, Long Cut, for Cigarettes or Pipes	0 14	1 0
"Excelsior" Cigarettes, in boxes of 100	2 0	2 4

TREACHER & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

JAVA CIGARS.

THE JAVA GEMS.

THESE are prepared specially for TREACHER & COMPANY from the very finest selected Tobacco. In flavour and aroma they are far superior to the ordinary run of Cigars, and those who appreciate a good smoke should give them a trial.

They are described by an old Indian of upwards of twenty years' residence as being "the very best Cigars he had ever smoked in India."

	Cash. Prices. Rs. a.	Credit. Prices. Rs. a.
JAVA GEMS, No. 1, per box of 100	3 8	4 0
" " No. 2, "	3 4	3 12
" " No. 3, "	3 0	3 8
JAVA NOBLES "	3 4	3 12

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S CELEBRATED MANGE REMEDY,

G.'S LINIMENT,

An Infallible Remedy for the speedy cure of Mange, Malabar Itch, and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle.

IN MALABAR ITCH many remedies have been tried without relief, the disease never being thoroughly eradicated. In the cases in which G.'s LINIMENT has been tried, ONE OR TWO APPLICATIONS have proved at once a Relief, and with careful attention to the directions, will be found a thorough Specific.

Per Pint Bottle, Rs. 1-8.

The following testimonial from an eminent physician we have been allowed to publish:—

"I used G.'s Liniment for Malabar Itch in three cases with great success.

(Signed) W. A. S., M.D."

An unprecedented number of other Testimonials has been received for years past by the Proprietor, certifying to its efficacy and universal success in the cure of Mange and Scabies generally. The undernoted are a few extracts from some of the letters:—

"Done my Dog a great deal of service in one of the worst cases of Red Mange I have seen. (Sd.) H. F. W."

"I cannot too strongly recommend this Ointment."

"Your G's. Liniment and Condition Powder are worth treble the money. I wouldn't be without them on any account."

"Both Greyhounds are now quite well; I can strongly recommend this Ointment. (Sd.) W. H. DEM."

"After three or four days the Skin becomes clean and smooth."

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S CONDITION POWDER.

When a horse is out of condition it is generally indicated by a dulness of the coat, and a want of that spirit and liveliness he usually exhibits.

These powders promote the action of the skin, increase the appetite, and assist digestion.

Price Re. 2 per bottle.

"Your "Condition Powder" acts like a charm; a few doses have quite restored my horse. (Sd.) D. H. W."

HOOF DRESSING

For the Prevention and Cure of Brittle or Shelly Feet, Sand Cracks, Seedy Toes, Diseased Frogs, &c., &c.

This Dressing may be used with advantage on feet that are in sound condition, as it prevents them getting brittle.

In tins containing 1 lb. Price Re. 1-8 per tin.

HORSE BALLS.

PHYSIC BALLS.	WORM BALLS.
CONDITION BALLS.	DIURETIC BALLS.
TONIC BALLS.	COUGH BALLS.

Per doz. Rs. 2-8.

Blistering Ointment in all sized pots.	Iodine Ointment for Curbs, Splints and Chronic Thickenings.
Mild Liquid Blister for Coughs, Colds, etc.	

Private Recipes carefully prepared from the purest Drugs at moderate prices.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
No. 35, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

POPULAR REMEDIES.

FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL.

Relieves all Pains of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, and Skin.....2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d., or Rs. 1-8 and 2 8

BRAIN PANACIA.

Is a capital Remedy against General Debility, impaired System, and Weak Brain .....4s. 6d. and 10s. 6d., or Rs. 3 and 7 0

AGUE SPECIFIC.

The "King" of all Fever Medicines, never known to fail in all cases of Malarial, Epidemic, and other Fevers, Cold, Chill, and Ague .....2s. 6d., or 1 8

MUNK'S ASTHMA, BALSAM.

Instant relief is guaranteed in Asthma and Allied Diseases.....2s. 9d., or 2 0

SANTOLICURA.

A most Reliable Preparation for the cure of Diseases, recent or of long standing, acquired or hereditary. Is a skilful combination of pure Santal Oil with Iron and other Vegetable Aromatic Drugs..1s. 6d. and.....2s. 9d., or Rs. 1 and 2 0

HERBAL BRASSICON.

Is a TERROR to all Aches and Pains and Rheumatic Affections to which the human body is liable.....1s. 6d., or 1 0

DYSENTERY DROPS.

A radical cure of astonishing nature that gives immediate relief in Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Cholera.....2s. or 1 4

RESTORATIVE BEADS.

Are used in all diseases of the Blood, renovate the System, and purge the Blood from all impurities. Is a marvel of all tonics for persons weakened by prostrated and long illness .....1s. 6d., or 1 0

SATARANA SALVE.

Dhobie's Itch cured! Is a specific of great value for Ringworm and other obstinate Skin Diseases ..9d. or 0 6

PUKKA RUSMA.

Is a new Powder that effectually removes Superfluous Hairs.....1s. 6d. or 1 0

ANGEL'S BABY'S BALM.

Is the "True Friend of Mothers!" Don't let your Baby cry! Any cause will be removed by using this really astonishing Balm, Worms, Teething, Bowels or Liver .....1s. 6d. or 1 0

BRACE-UP CORDIAL.

Bookworms! Brain Workers!! It is for you. Refreshes Brain, develops Mental Powers and strengthens System .....2s. 6d. or 2 4

Can be had of all Chemists, and Messrs. F. S. MADON & Co., Market.

POPULAR REMEDIES MANUFG. CO.,
54, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the *Full Mail Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged: Army Orders, &c., Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

GYMKHANA KIT.

FOOT BALLS.

		No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	No. 7
FOOTBALLS, Association	Cash	Rs. 5 12	6 4	7 8	8 12
	Credit	Rs. 6 8	7 4	8 8	9 12
Do. Rugby	Cash	Rs. 5 4	5 12	6 12	8 0
	Credit	Rs. 6 0	6 8	7 12	9 0
SPARE INSIDES, best Rubber	Cash	Rs. 1 12	2 0	2 8	3 0
	Credit	Rs. 2 0	2 4	2 12	3 8
SHIN GUARDS	Cash	per pair from Rs.		1 8 to	2 8
	Credit			1 12 to	3 0

LAWN-TENNIS.

	Cash.	Credit.
BATS, Best English make, Men's.....each	Rs. 6 4	Rs. 7 4
Do. do. Champion match, Plain strung..... "	9 0	10 0
Do. do. Plain double strung..... "	11 0	12 8
Do. do. Cork-handled..... "	10 0	11 4
Do. Treacher's "No Plus Ultra," the latest pattern..... "	11 0	12 8
Do. The Demon, Slazenger's..... "	11 8	13 0
Do. The Victor, Fortnam's..... "	11 0	12 8
Do. Cane and Ash..... "	12 8	14 0
Do. Ayres' Champion..... "	12 0	14 0
BALLS, Best Flannel covered, match.....per doz.	8 0	9 0
Do. do. Perfect Seamless..... "	12 0	13 8
BALLS, Ayres' Best Flannel covered..... "	10 8	11 12
NETS, strong Cord, with Poles complete, 42 by 24, Regulation Club .....each	12 0	13 0
PRESSES, in plain Mahogany, with Screws..... "	8 0	9 0
SHOES, Gentlemen's, with plain or corrugated India Rubber Soles .....per pair	12 0	13 8
A complete set, consisting of 4 best Ash Bats, 6 covered India Rubber Balls, strong Cord Net, with Poles, Stay Ropes, Pegs, &c., and Book of Instruction, in deal wood case.....per set	44 0	49 0

QUOITS.

Best polished, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, and 6½ lbs. per pair.

QUOITS, Best Steel	per lb. Rs.	0 14 1 0
PINS do.	per pair "	1 8 1 12

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE Co., LD.
OFFICES:—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

TELEPHONES.—The Company's Telephone instruments, being the Master Patents of Graham Bell, Edison and Gower, are unequalled in every particular. They are of the very best English-make, and are thoroughly reliable, and will give greater satisfaction, and be found more economical than the cheap instruments which are offered for sale elsewhere, and which for practical purposes are useless.

The Company are prepared to undertake the erection of Telephone lines and Telephonic installations for Native States, Corporations, Companies or private individuals. Estimates furnished on application.

ELECTRIC BELLS.—The Company have a large and varied Stock of the best English-made Electric Bells, Indicators, Pushes, etc., with every recent improvement. Installations for Clubs, Hotels, and Private Residences supplied, and erection undertaken, if required, on moderate terms.

The attention of residents in the Mofussil is directed to the advantage of introducing Electric Bells into their Bungalows for readier communication with servants, whose quarters are often at some distance from the Bungalows.

Instructions given for erection and maintenance.

The Company also supply LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, MEDICAL INDUCTION COILS, ELECTRIC MOTORS, ELECTRIC FANS, BATTERIES and ELECTRICAL FITTINGS of all kinds.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, POST FREE, ON APPLICATION.

DRESS SUITS.

"AS NOW WORN."

CORRECT TASTE.
"SUPERIOR FINISH."

H. & CO.'S SPECIAL CASH PRICES.

BLACK TWILLED DRESS CASHMERE, lined Rich Silk, &c.....Rs. 74-6

SUPERFINE BLACK TWILLED DRESS CASHMERE, Rich Satin Linings and Corded Silk Breast Facings..... } Rs. 87-8, 105, 122-8

HOAR & CO., TAILORS, BOMBAY.

FOR MONSOON WEAR.
NATURAL UNDYED PURE WOOL.

BANIANS, ½ dozen...

34 in.	36 in.	38 in.
Rs. 30	33	36

DRAWERS, ½ dozen...

32 in.	34 in.	36. in.
Rs. 33	36	39

SOCKS, all sizes, dozen... Rs. 16-8.

UNIVERSALLY ADVISED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION AS THE MOST PERFECT SANITARY UNDERWEAR.

ENGLISH MANUFACTURE ONLY, *i.e.*, (SUPERIOR).

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

THE ONLY REMEDY
FOR NERVOUS EXHAUSTION,
CLIMATIC ANÆMIA, INCAPACITY FOR WORK, AND MENTAL AND PHYSICAL DEPRESSION IS

LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS.
THE ONLY FORMS
KNOWN TO BE A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE
ARE
THE PILLS PREPARED BY THE ORIGINAL MAKERS,

H. & T. KIRBY & CO., LIMITED,

Which have been constantly prescribed by the most eminent Physicians with great success for the last Twenty Years.

PURCHASERS ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS PILLS which cost the dealer only one-fourth the Price of KIRBY'S, are CONSTANTLY PALMED OFF AS GENUINE. Buy in ORIGINAL BOTTLES ONLY, and see that each Bottle carried OUR TRADE MARK.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 5), containing 1-26th gr. Phosphorus.
Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Scrofula*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.
For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.
This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application. It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially is that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 77), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.
This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is also as a *stimulating commencement in obstinate cases of Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.
Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 34), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
The Extract in this pill is made from the True Damiana Plant (*"Turnera Aphrodisiaca"*), and is a valuable aid to Phosphorus when required as a remedy for impotence.

The above may be obtained from our appointed Agents, in Bottles, 3/-, 5/- and 10/- each (Englishmoney the 10/-Bottle containing sufficient for a course of four weeks. Two 10/-Bottles may be obtained direct from our laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting us a Post Office order for 21/

AGENTS: CALCUTTA—SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.; BOMBAY AND POONA—TREACHER & Co., Limited; BOMBAY—F. S. MADON & Co.; ALLAHABAD—LYELL & Co. MADRAS—E. W. SMITH & Co.; UMBALLA & KASAULI—BALL, HOBSON & Co. RANGOON—DE SOUZA & Co.; SIMLA AND LAHORE—E. PLOMER & Co.

H. & T. KIRBY & Co., Limited, 14, Newman Street, London, W.

MARCKS AND Co., LD.,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS, GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS.

OUR establishment of European workmen having been increased to meet the demands of the Public, and all the newest appliances for making, on the premises, every description of Jewellery, Customers are invited to send their Designs for Articles of PURE INDIAN GOLD. Estimates of the cost of making are supplied free on application. The quality of every Article made by this Firm is guaranteed.

GOLD GUARD, KEEPER, OR MOTTO RINGS.

Plain, engraved, and chased with appropriate Mottos, such as "Forget-Me-Not," "Regard," "Remember," "Souvenir," "In Memoriam," "Ewig Dein," "Ibhar," etc. Any Motto or design made to order, Rs. 18, 21, 26, and 35.

MIZPAH RINGS.

In a variety of designs in Solid Indian Gold, plain, engraved, and jewelled; or with double Heart in Diamonds and Rubies on Band and concealed Motto. Rs. 17, 21, 30 and 45.

LADIES' JEWELLED RINGS.

An inexhaustible Selection of the Choicest designs in Diamond, Ruby, Sapphire, Emerald, Real Cats Eye, Opal, Coral, Peridot, etc., etc., set singly, or in Half-hoop, Cluster, Marquise, Gipsy, and other Styles, with stones of one class or in combination; ranging in price from Rs. 100 to Rs. 10,000.

Also a selection of lower priced Rings, set with smaller sized Stones, from Rs. 10 to 100.

GENTLEMEN'S SIGNET RINGS.

Massive Gold Signet Rings with Round, Oval, Shield, and other shaped Tops, all Gold, or set with Bloodstones, Sard, Sardonyx, Cornelian, Onyx, and other Stones, on which any monogram or design can be engraved to order. Rs. 25, 36, 40, and 45.

SOLID GOLD SNAKE RINGS.

With the Snake's body forming a ring of two, three, four, or more coils, or with Ruby or Diamond Eyes and Head. Rs. 45, 55, 60 and 100.

GOLD B

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SKATING RINK.

TO-DAY, SATURDAY, 22ND AUGUST,
CHILDREN'S SESSION, 3 to 5 P. M.
Admission free to children and those accompanying them.
Children's Skates 8 annas ; Adults' Re. 1.
LADIES' SESSION, 11 to 1 P. M.
LADIES' SKATES 8 annas.
AFTERNOON SESSION, 5 to 7 P. M.
EVENING SESSION, 8-30 to 11 P. M.
Admission Re. 1 with use of Skates.
A EUROPEAN INSTRUCTOR is in attendance and a BAND will play at the CHILDREN'S SESSION, and in the EVENING.

NUGENT & Co.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THE "ANCIENT MARINER"
will be performed
AT A CONCERT
IN THE TOWN HALL
On TUESDAY, the 1st SEPT., 1891, at 9-15.
Tickets may be obtained from Messrs. SOUNDY & Co. on and after TUESDAY, 25th Aug., 1891.
Reserved Seats ..... Rs. 3.
Back Seats ..... „ 2.

C. M. MOBERLY,
Honorary Secretary.

KEMP AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A DIVIDEND, for the Year ended 30th June, 1891, of Rupees Twenty-six and Annas Four per Share WILL BE PAID, on presentation of Share Certificates, at the Registered Office of the Company, Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, on or after the 1st September.

By Order of the Directors,
JOHN BRISTED,
General Manager.

Bombay, August 21, 1891.

AGENTS WANTED

BY a first-rate glass-work in Europe for the SALE OF BOTTLES in the East Indies. Address :—S. U. 1021, Care of RUDOLF MOSSE, Prague, Bohemia.

A EUROPEAN FIRM ESTABLISHED in BOMBAY, with the object of extending their business, wish to ARRANGE with a PRIVATE CAPITALIST for an advance up to Rs. 10,000, against good security.

Apply to "No. 60," care of this office.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the six months ended 30th June, 1891, at the rate of (Rs. 70 RUPEES SEVENTY per share will be paid on and after TUESDAY, the 1st Proximo, to Shareholders whose names stand on the 25th Instant in the Register Books of the Company.

The TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be CLOSED from the 25th instant to the 5th Proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
D. M. PETIT SONS & CO.,
Agents,
The Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Co., Ld.

Bombay, 21st August, 1891.

EVENING FELT HATS.

Extra Quality, Latest Shapes, Black, Brown, Drab, all one Price.

Rs. 8-8.

ASQUITH,
LORD AND WHITMORE,
SIRDAR'S PALACE, BOMBAY.

THE SUN MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD DIVIDEND of Rs. 12-8 per share, free of Income Tax, for the half year ending 30th June, 1891, has been declared and made payable at the Registered office of the Company, No. 230, Mint Road, Fort, on and after FRIDAY, the 28th inst., between 11-30 A. M. and 2-30 P. M. to registered shareholders on production of share certificates.

By order of the Board,
આસર વીરજી કું૦
i. e., ASSUR VIRJEE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 18th August, 1891.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ASHES FOR SALE.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P. M. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd September, Tenders for the PURCHASE of any number out of 19 lots of ASHES now lying in the Locomotive Works Yard, at Parel, and at Byculla Depot, where the same may be viewed on application.

All lots purchased to be removed within one month from date of acceptance of Tender. Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's Forms (to be obtained from the undersigned) and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 250 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender, and before delivery is given.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 21st August, 1891.

CROFT, WELLS & Co.,

SOLE AGENTS AND
IMPORTERS OF VERY CHOICE & RICH WINES

BRANDIES.

T. Hine & Co.'s	Fine Pale Cognac **
T. Hine & Co.'s	Fine Pale Cognac ***
T. Hine & Co.'s	Fine Pale Cognac V S
Jules Grimmond's	Brandy *** OP
Jules Grimmond's	Chariot Brand.

From Rs. 16 to Rs. 90 Per Doz.

WHISKIES.

David Smith & Co.'s	Very Fine Old Scotch **
David Smith & Co.'s	Very Fine Old Scotch ***
David Smith & Co.'s	Very Fine Old Scotch****
David Smith & Co.'s	Very Fine Old Scotch*****
Gonne Croft & Co.'s	Finest Old Scotch.
Robinson's	Special Blend.

From Rs. 22 to Rs. 38 Per Doz.

PORT WINES.

Croft & Co.'s	Very Old Tawny Port.
Croft & Co.'s	Fruity Port.
Stanley & Grimm's	Port, delicious.
Stanley & Grimm's	Tawny Port, rich.

From Rs. 15 to Rs. 38 Per Doz.

CHAMPAGNE.

Lafour Pere and Fil's	Unsurpassable.
Lagarde and Cie	Special Cuvee.
Armand Freres'	Cuvee Reservee.

From Rs. 21 to Rs. 64 Per Doz.

WE HAVE AN EXTENSIVE SALE AT CALCUTTA.

SUPPLIER TO THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE, THE BENGAL CLUB, CALCUTTA, &c.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE, MESSES. CLUBS, &c.

OUTSTATION ORDERS PROMPTLY AND CAREFULLY EXECUTED.

REVISED DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

☞ PLEASE NOTE ADDRESS,
CUSTOM HOUSE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Retail Agents :—
DENISON AND CO.,
HUMMUM STREET.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risk on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1892	£230,622	0 0
„ 1891	£229,165	0 0
„ 1890	£255,039	0 0
„ 1889	£1,104,173	16 10

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES. LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without references to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY RISKS in Civil employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or at DEATH, and CHILDREN on very favourable terms.

LIFE ENDOWMENT BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when Assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to	£3,473,114	5 9
Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£6,161,508	13 11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1891	£5,237,174 12 4	1884	£5,348,427 9 2
1885	£5,230,253 15 1	1880	£5,161,508 13 11

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hummum Street.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY from of Vigour, EXHAUSTED VITALITY Kindred Diseases, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MANSON treatment by Medical absorption, the only positive cure, without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, on application.

The MANSON REMEDY & Co., 342, High Holborn, LONDON.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TO OIL MERCHANTS, COUNTRY SPIRIT DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

OFFERS RECEIVED FOR SOUND EMPTY WOOD CASKS. Apply stating terms to

"BEER,"
Care of *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICE.

SASSOON MECHANIC'S INSTITUTE.

ONE of the proposals to be put forward at the meeting on MONDAY next, 24th instant, will be that sanction be given to a part of the lower floor being leased, as a temporary measure, for use as shops or otherwise.

H. F. WESTON,
Honorary Secretary.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held in the Lower Hall of the Institute, on MONDAY, the 24th August, 1891, at 5-30 P. M. A full attendance is requested.

H. F. WESTON,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 10th August, 1891.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY CO.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent up to the 30th September, 1891, for the supply of 30,000 TEAK SLEEPERS required during 1892, for renewals on the Mysore State Railway, between Mysore and Gubbi.

Tenderers' schedule and specification with any further information required can be obtained from the Chief Engineer, Dharwar, or the Resident Engineer, Bangalore.

The tenders must be addressed to the Agent, S. M. Railway at Dharwar, in sealed covers, which should be superscribed "Tenders for Teak Sleepers."

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. CAMPBELL,
Agent, S. M. R.

Agent's Office, Dharwar, 11th August, 1891.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, White lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

હેપ્તુલા શેકઆલમની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ALUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.

(1845)

FOR many years has issued Policies with treble options, which have given great satisfaction. For Terms and Particulars apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Chief Agents for Bombay.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Southern Mahratta Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Henshaw's Buildings, Marine Street, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 22nd August 1891, at 11 P. M., for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th June 1891.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of a Director.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to 22nd August 1891, both days inclusive,

By Order of the Directors.
P. CHRYSTAL and Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, August 13th, 1891.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL and of Estates which have come under his charge.

H. RILEY, late in the employ of Messrs. Walsh, Lovett, Mitchell and Co., Contractors, Bombay.
MATHEW JOHN READE, late mechanician, Indo-European Telegraph Department, Karachi.
DEVKAVAHOO, widow of Champsey Lukhmidas and late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant.
FRANCIS CARIDADE PERREIRA, of Goa, Portuguese Inhabitant, and lately carrying on business at Lahore and other places.
FREDERICK GEORGE DE SALVO, late Lieutenant in Her Majesty's 13th Bombay Infantry.
ANNETTE PARASKEVA RUSSO, late of Poona, an Austrian widow.
THOMAS NEWTON WRIGHT, late European Assistant in the employ of the Army, Navy, and Civil Service Co-operative Society of India, Limited, Bombay.
WILLIAM DOUGLAS, late European Assistant, in the employ of Treacher and Co., Ld., Bombay.

All persons having claims against being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed's estates, are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts, and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned at his office within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed, and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

L. RIVETT CARNAC,
Administrator General.

Administrator General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 14th August 1891.

ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

SEALED TENDERS are invited from Manufacturers for the supply of the following stores more or less as may be required *bona fide* of Indian manufacture for the period from 15th October 1892 to 30th June 1893 :—

Cloth Dark Green White List, yards	8,200	
„ „ Blue „ „	2,900	
„ Cavalry Grey „ „	720	
„ Grey mixture coarse for Great Coats, yards	17,700	
Flannel Grey 54 inches, yards	9,600.	
Serge Blue ordinary „	43,000.	
„ Dark Green „	9,600.	
„ White lining „	47,200.	
Cotton Grey „	30,000.	Half to be delivered by 15th May 1892.
Socks worsted	1st size, pairs 39,600 / 2nd size pairs 69,300 / 3rd size pairs 54,200	Delivery to commence 1st Oct. 1892, to complete 1st Feb. 1893.

2. Tenders will only be received on the printed forms which are obtainable at this office. They must be submitted in duplicate. Blanks in the printed form must be filled up correctly.

3. Each tender must be accompanied by a Bank of Bengal or Government Treasury deposit receipt in the name of the Superintendent for Rupees 250, as earnest-money. Cash or notes will not be accepted in lieu.

4. The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted, a tender may be accepted in whole or in part.

5. The firm whose tender may be accepted will be required to furnish security in cash, Government Loan paper, Savings Bank deposits, approved Bank deposit receipts, or bond for double the amount of security sufficiently executed for the due fulfilment of their contract within one month from the date of acceptance of his tender, in default of which the earnest-money will be forfeited. The security will be calculated at 10 per cent. on the contract.

6. Any further information required may be obtained, and sealed patterns inspected at the Clothing Agency.

7. Tenders will be opened by undersigned at noon on Monday, the 26th October, 1891 in the presence of such persons as may desire to attend.

W. H. MACKESY, Colonel,
Superintendent, Army Clothing.

Alipore, The 4th August 1891.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION
Including Postage.

Twelve Months	Rs. 26
Six Months	„ 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 8d. per quarter.

OFFICE :—Dorset Street, Whitefriars, London.

IN USE 100 YEARS.

THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND.

DR. ROBERTS' OINTMENT.

SKIN DISEASES. THIS VALUABLE OINTMENT (as originally prepared by G. L.
SKIN DISEASES. ROBERTS, M. D.) is confidently
SKIN DISEASES. recommended as an unfailing
SKIN DISEASES. remedy for Wounds of every description—Chilblains, Scorbutic
SKIN DISEASES. Eruptions, Burns, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Eczema, &c.

DR. ROBERTS' ALTERATIVE PILLS.

FOR THE BLOOD AND SKIN.

SKIN DISEASES. They are useful in Scrofula,
SKIN DISEASES. Scorbutic Complaints, Glandular
SKIN DISEASES. Swellings, particularly those of
SKIN DISEASES. the neck; they are very effectual
SKIN DISEASES. in the cure of that form of skin
SKIN DISEASES. disease which shows itself in
SKIN DISEASES. painful cracks in the skin of the
SKIN DISEASES. hands and in all scaly diseases.
SKIN DISEASES. They may be taken at all times
SKIN DISEASES. without confinement or change
SKIN DISEASES. of diet.
Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and
SKIN DISEASES. 22s. each, by the Proprietors, Bridport, England.

THE "BLÜTHNER" PIANO-FORTES.

BOUDOIR AND CONCERT GRANDS AND COTTAGES

BY the above maker, are now being monthly received at their Bombay Agency, and are offered at Manufacturer's Prices, *plus* Rs. 60 for freight and incidental charges.

Though low priced, these high-class instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation of Western civilisation. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, which, reduced to a minimum, will exhibit the extraordinary fact of one Piano in every working hour of the day.

Another feature very remarkable with these Pianos is their sweetness and richness of tone their perfect and never failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and last, but not least, the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as the best Pianos—a fact which is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

We invite inspection of these splendid Pianos, and will send Messrs. T. Blüthner's own Illustrated Price List free on application.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE, BOMBAY.

43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND 1, ASH LANE,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMAH.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

WISHING to comply with the request of some Gentlemen who like to smoke Cigarettes made in Egypt, but of Turkish Tobacco only, (as no Tobacco is grown in Egypt, with the exception of a very small quantity, and that of the lowest quality,) I have not spared either pains or expense to secure the SOLE AGENCY for INDIA and CEYLON of

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"SUPERFINE"	per tin box of	100	...	...	Rs.	4
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The above two Brands of Cigarettes are guaranteed to have been made of the FINEST TURKISH TOBACCO, under D. Macropolo's own Superintendence, in Cairo, specially for the Indian Climate. They will recommend themselves to Smokers desirous of a MILD, FREE DRAWING and FINE AROMATIC EGYPTIAN CIGARETTE.

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The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, loss of MUSCULAR POWER, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, &c., are speedily removed by means of **Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts,** which convey the electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of premature waste and decay.

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A LETTER FROM INDIA.

C/o SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE,
BOMBAY, *4th Feb.*, 1891.

MR. BURGESS, DEAR SIR,

I have much pleasure in sending you a voluntary testimonial from the East. I have been suffering for 7 years from a wound in the shin, through a bullet wound in the last Chilian war with Peru; also with Eczema in my left hand, caused by acid, called Sulphuric Acid, burning the nails and flesh clean to the bone.

I have tried every cure to no effect, until a friend of mine begged of me to try your Ointment and Pills; I was disheartened of trying; being a poor man, my means were exhausted, not being able to attend to my work proper for 6 years.

I tried 1 Box of Pills and 1 Box of Ointment, when to my surprise I found a wonderful alteration in my hand and leg. Not having means, I borrowed, and sent for more, and wonderful to relate, in 3 months I am as whole as the day I was born.

Dear Sir, I think it my duty to reveal this cure to the known world; I would not be doing my duty if I concealed the benefit I have received from your wonderful remedies. I am working at present for Messrs. Walsh, Lovett, Mitchell and Co., Contractors, Bombay, and will prove this statement to anyone doubting this testimonial.

Hoping you will show this to the world's long sufferers,
I remain yours ever grateful, WM. PRETTYJOHNS,
Native of Dartmouth, Devonshire, England.

Ulcers, Abscesses Cancers, Tumours, Polypuses, Piles, Bad Legs, Old and Poisoned Wounds, including dog, insect, and other bites, stings, and every form of Eruption and Skin Disease, Eczema, Psoriasis, &c., effectually cured by the LION OINTMENT & PILLS.

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We guarantee safe delivery of any parcels, small or large, all being insured through to our customers. Orders for India are executed by return mail (except such as have to be made to special instructions); the delay is thus minimised, and it is worth waiting to secure latest styles and saving 50 per cent.

We are well known in England, but as fraudulent advertisements are sometimes inserted, we shall be very pleased to send Bankers' references and highest testimonials to residents in India who may desire to entrust the execution of large parcels to us.

We shall also be glad to hear from Traders desirous of doing business in Watches or Jewellery. Our prices are so different to those usually charged, that our goods always sell readily.

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Practical Watch Manufacturers and Wholesale Jewellers,
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SMOKE. AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

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BAHADUR PRINCESSAS	5	„	„	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	„	„	100
BAHADUR „ 2	4	„	„	100
BAHADUR „ 3	3½	„	„	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	„	„	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	„	„	200

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Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

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ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne and Army Medical Staff, to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, *January 3, 1880*, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London.—"Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnance, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera, in Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST WHO PRESCRIBES AN IMPATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemist."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

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	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
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The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

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The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
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BANK

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Southern Maratha S. and W. Co., 11 a.m.
Cricket, Y. M. C. A. vs. Customs Cricket Club.
Gymkhana vs. Colaba Garrison.
Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., 4-30 to 7 p.m., and 8-30 to 11 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 6. p.m.
Seamen's Institute: Concert in aid of Harbour Mission Fund, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Assyria (s), from Busreh; Carnorta (s), Calcutta; and Teheran (s), Hongkong.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Tanjore (s), for Jedda, &c.; Ellora (s), Calcutta, &c.; Renown (s), Busreh, &c.; Clio (s), Karachi, &c.; and Siam (s), Aden.

THE GUN CLUB.—Will meet at Love Grove, Worli, at 4-30 p.m., to-day.

CRICKET.—There will be a cricket match between the Y. M. C. A. Club and H. M.'s Customs Club, on the Cooperage at 2 p.m., to-day.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Singapore, Penang and Hongkong per extra s.s. Thisbe, will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on Monday, the 24th instant. Also with effect from the 21st August 1891, the charges on foreign money orders and British postal orders will be regulated by schedule 29, *viz.*, 1s. 5d. per rupee.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 1st August 1891, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1890 of 37,047 maunds and Rs. 35,650 in the earnings.

THEOSOPHICAL LECTURE.—A public meeting of the Theosophical Society will be held at Church Gate Street, Fort, to-morrow, at 5-30 p.m. the subject being "Life, its meaning and lessons."

LECTURE.—A lecture on the duties and obligations of men will be delivered by Pandit Krishnaram Ichharam, at the premises of Arya Sangit Samaj, Mody Khana, Fort, on Sunday, the 23rd instant, at 8-30 a. m. The lecture is open to the public.

LECTURE IN HINDI.—Swami Swatmanand, of the Panjab, who has been in Bombay for some time past, will deliver a lecture in Hindi at 6 a.m., this evening in the hall of the Shivaji High School, Girgaum, on "An exposition of the attributes of God." The lecture is open to the public.

BENI-ISRAEL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The thirty-seventh annual meeting of the Beni-Israel Benevolent Society, will be held in the house of the undersigned on Khadak in Israel Molah, house No. 16 and 18, on Monday, the 24th instant precisely, at 6 p.m. The Rev. Dr. W. M. Alexander has kindly consented to preside at the meeting.

FATAL CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held yesterday by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, touching the death of a Hindu woman, named Khimbai, aged 60 years. Eight days ago whilst the deceased was passing along Frere Road, she was knocked down and run over by a victoria. She sustained serious bodily injuries, from the effects of which she died yesterday morning. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening, commencing at 6 p.m. :—

March	Argandalo ..... P. Clyne.
Overture	The Armourer ..... Lortzing.
Valse	La Rhe Belle ..... Waldteufel.
Selection	A Burlesque ..... Kappey.
Valse	Katrina ..... M. Ostlere.
Galop	The Polo ..... T. Martin.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE SKATING RINK.—The following Selection will be played at the Children's Session at 3-30 p.m. and will be repeated in the evening at 8-30 p.m. :—

Quick March	Still I Love Thee ..... W. S. Smith.
Valse	Bohemian Trac ..... D'Albert.
Polka	Pinafore ..... Sullivan.
Valse	Ehren on the Rhine .. Hutchinson.
Mazurka	Redova ..... D'Albert.
Polka	Old China ..... C. Coote.
Galop	Goldmine ..... S. Smith.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

GOUD BRAHMINS IN GOA.—The *Indu Prakash* says that there has been a general meeting of Goud Brahmins in Panjim. It was numerously attended, and was presided over by Rao Saheb Coondaiker. Letters from the inhabitants of Bardez, where also a general meeting was held on the 18th instant, were read, and it was proposed by the Chairman that as Professor Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarker, without considering the caste, had married his daughter to Rao Saheb Palendeker, it was better to address the Swami and ask his orders on the subject. The proposal was carried unanimously.

HIS FIRST OFFENCE.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday morning, Inspector Greyhurst charged Abdul Rehman before Mr. W. B. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with the theft of silver ornaments and other sundry articles valued at Rs. 44, the property of his stepfather, Hajee Oomer Abdul Haffiz, living at Bhendi Bazar. On the 7th instant the complainant deposited the articles in a box in the presence of the accused and then went out to his work. The accused taking advantage of the complainant's absence from home, opened the box with a duplicate key, and stealing its contents, absconded. On his return home in the evening the complainant discovered the theft and reported the matter to the police, who arrested the accused on Wednesday morning, and on enquiry traced the stolen articles to a Marwaree, with whom the accused had pledged them. The accused pleaded guilty, but begged to be forgiven as this was his first offence. The accused further stated that he was dying of hunger as he had no money, he was compelled to commit the theft. His Worship sentenced the accused to undergo one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

OBNOXIOUS STORAGE OF GRAIN.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case in which Noor Mahomed Joosuf and Karimally Joosuf were charged by Inspector T. Glover of the Bombay Municipality, with keeping or suffering to be kept damaged grain and seeds so as to be a nuisance contrary to section 372, clause *f*, Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, was resumed, Mr. D. D. Davur being present for the defence. The nuisance complained of arose from a considerable quantity of putrid grain warehoused in No. 30 and 47 Kalian Street where considerable fear prevailed among the residents of incurring sickness from the intolerable odour that filled the locality. After further discussion by Mr. Davur showing the adoption of measures for removing the nuisance and sending the grain to Panwell, the case was adjourned to Friday, the 28th instant, on the defendant Noor Mahomed undertaking to remove the grain in godown No. 47 within that period. But Mr. Leask asked that should this undertaking not be carried out the full penalty might be inflicted and a continuance penalty for a continuance of the nuisance. The case against Karimally Joosuf was discharged as his godown was vacated and the Municipality did not press the case. In reference to the third case against Jan Mahomed Haji Mahomed who had the rotten wheat stored in godowns Nos. 45, 47, 49, Baroda Street, Mr. Davur contended that since the last hearing the grain had been sold to one Samji Kallianjee, who although served with a notice to remove it would not do so. Mr. Kapadia, who was watching the case on behalf of Somji Kallianji, repudiated the alleged sale. Mr. Davur objected to Mr. Kapadia's remarks on the ground that his learned friend had no *locus standi* in the case, but admitted that his client had not as yet removed the liquid, but undertook to have the godown vacated by Monday evening and to have it cleaned out by that time. Mr. Leask agreed to this proposition but asked that a penalty be inflicted should the proferred measures not be prosecuted.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FARRAN.)

DEFICIENCIES ON CONSIGNMENTS.

SIR CHARLES FORBES AND CO. *vs.* HARIDAS COORJEE.

THIS was an appeal filed by the defendant Haridas from a decree of Mr. Justice Bayley passed on the 23rd September 1890 for Rs. 28,544-8-10 and interest and costs in favour of the plaintiffs. Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Conroy and Brown, appeared for the plaintiffs and respondents. The appellant and defendant were undefended.

The plaintiffs brought the suit in the Court below to recover Rs. 27,046-11-6 and interest, and for a declaration that they have a lien or charge upon the immovable property of the defendant situated at Grant Road. It appears that, in the month of February 1890, the defendant deposited with the plaintiffs the title deeds of certain property, situated at Grant Road, by way of equitable mortgage to secure his existing and future liabilities to the plaintiffs. On the 31st January 1890, the defendant drew upon the plaintiffs a bill for £500, payable three months after sight, agreeing to make a shipment of wool to cover the amount of the bill. On the 7th March 1890, the defendant consigned forty-nine bales of wool and directed that £375 out of the bill for £500 should be debited against the consignment. The forty-nine bales had been sold, and a redraft for the amount of the deficiency had been drawn upon and accepted by the defendant. He made no consignment to cover the balance of the bill for £500; and on the 13th and 27th February 1890, drew upon the plaintiffs, other bills for £300 and £1,000, respectively, payable three months after sight, agreeing to consign shipments of wool or other produce to cover the amount but had not made any shipment. The defendant was indebted to the plaintiffs in other sums of money in respect of disciences upon consignments, &c., and a total sum of Rs. 27,046-11-6 was due to them at the date of the presentation of the plaint. Mr. Justice Bayley's decree gave plaintiffs a lien on the defendant's Grant Road property, which in June 1890 was sold by the Commissioner for Rs. 21,000. The defendants filed an appeal in November 1890, but took no further steps in regard to it.

Mr. Russell moved for the dismissal of the appeal with costs in the absence of the appellant.

Their lordships dismissed the appeal with costs. The respondents' costs to be paid out of the Rs. 500 deposited with the Prothonotary.

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MEMORIALS OF PARSEE GREATNESS.

MR. BOMONJEE BYRAMJEE PATEL, the author of a portly volume of 1051 pages, "The Parsee Prakash," has devoted seventeen years to collecting materials for compiling a history of the Parsees of Western India. No adequate conception can easily be formed of the laborious research, toil and patience bestowed by him in preparing and issuing in the first instance eleven parts (in ten years) of this important work. It is a record of important events in the growth of the Parsi Community in Western India, chronologically arranged from the date of their immigration into India to the year A.D. 1860. It is a book which will preserve an imperishable record for the Parsees, that will ever remain associated with the name of Mr. Bomanjee Byramjee Patel. The author has travelled long distances, searched old records, deciphered various old plates and documents, rummaged the pages of an immense number of books, more than 250 files of newspapers, genealogical tables, &c. &c. The result of this mountain of labour has been embodied in the volume before us. Still more valuable is its copious index, which in itself is a compilation of no mean merit. It is replete with an infinity of information. We should imagine few very few, persons, can undertake or accomplish such a gigantic task involving continuous labour for years. Mr. Patel is not a University man, but his education is of a character enabling him to undertake a feat never yet attempted by any graduate of our colleges. He does not profess to command flowery or eloquent language; but he is a pithy, solid, and terse writer. The glory of the ancient Parsee nation gives an impulse to its national pride, and furnishes an inducement to extol its history over and over again. This book contains ample materials for a historian to write a history of the Parsees since their immigration into India. Mr. Patel has laid the Parsee community under deep obligation to him, and as the present record grows older and older, so will the obligation enhance in its real worth and value. We cannot better give an idea of the value of the book than by quoting the following from the author's preface:—"This work gives in chronological order the bare details of the lives and doings of those who have in some special manner contributed to the development of those national characteristics—devout loyalty, love of truth, and constitutional justice, liberality, and mercantile enterprise—which distinguish the community. Their rapid development from a state of obscurity and poverty into opulence and social and political importance is specially worthy of note. It would be an instructive as well as an interesting task to trace the causes which have tended to give the Parsees a prestige for unfeigned attachment to their rulers, magnanimity and benevolence, and an ardent desire for advancement. The following pages afford ample materials for such a task. They show how a small band of Persian fugitives escaped religious persecution and oppression at the hands of their Mahomedan conquerors, and about the eighth century, landing at Sanjan in Western India, strove to maintain themselves as tillers of the soil. They shew under what vicissitudes, whilst living in the very midst of Hindoo idolatry and polytheism, they preserved monotheism and clung to their ancient rites and ceremonies. They illustrate a striking example how, by keeping up the habit of combination, and adopting the policy of compromise and mutual toleration, they steadily managed to ingratiate themselves into the favour and confidence of the Hindoo Rajahs, the Mogul Nawabs, the Mahratha Peshwas, and the British Governments; and lived on terms of peace and amity with the numerous races among whom their lot was cast."

The "Parsi Prakash" reveals in periodic gradation the secret of the success of this enterprising nation. For the last twelve hundred years all incidents relating to them are noted here. Of course after the British occupation of India, the notes are amplified as their influence increased and their enterprise developed. The Parsees after the invasion of Persia by the Arabs in 641 A. D., came to India and landed at Sanjan in the year 716. They lived there for over five hundred years, and devoted themselves to peaceful pursuits. For they were established there, they spread as settlers and traders, north to Nowsaree, Variav, Broach, Ankleshvar, Vankaner and Cambay, and south to Thana and Chewul. How they prospered so soon after their settlement in India, we shall allow the author himself to explain briefly as follows:—From A. D. 942 to 997, "some of the Parsis who since their arrival in India, about 636, had remained in the south of Gujarat, were attracted to the settlement (942-997) near the temple of the *Kumarika Kshetra* at the north of the Mahi. The first comers succeeding in trade, others followed, and in time the Parsee element became so strong that by their overbearing conduct they forced the Hindus to leave the city. Among those who fled was a man of the Dasa Zar caste of Vanias, Kalianraj by name. He took refuge in Surat where in a short time, by trading in pearls, he acquired a large fortune. His wealth gave him consequence, and he had the address to bring together a numerous band of Rajputs and Kolis, who in the night attacked the Parsees, putting many to the sword, and setting fire to their houses. The rest took to flight, and not a Parsee was to be seen in *Kumarika Kshetra*. Kaliaraj then formed the design of building a city on the ruins of the Parsee town."

In 950 we find that the Parsees had settled in the town of Chewul near Bassein, and we see from Elliot's History of India, that there were mosques, Christian churches, synagogues and fire-temples. So far back as 999 and 1021 A. D. several Parsees, about twenty in number, had visited the Kanary caves in Salsette, as there are still extant their names in Pehlvi with the dates of their visit. In 1142 the Parsees first settled in Nowsari, the chief seat of the orthodox priesthood, the first of them being Kamdin Zardhost with his followers from Sanjan. Nowsari was then a feudal village under the sway of the Delhi Mogul. The Dasoors as well as the Desais were constantly in communication with the Moguls, and notwithstanding religious differences, the Desais were entrusted with the collection of the village revenues on behalf of the Delhi Government. In 1258 we find them in Anklesar near Broach, as a religious work of theirs, called *Visperd*, was copied there in that year. About 1300, the Parsees of Broach were rising into importance as large landholders and cultivators, and the erection at that place of a Tower of Silence in 1309 testifies to the increase of their numbers. Mr. C. H. Yule in his book entitled "Cathay and the way thither" says, that in A. D. 1323, "The people thereof (Tanna) are idolaters, for they worship fire,.....and here they do not bury the dead, but carry them with great pomp to the fields, and cast them to the beasts and birds to be devoured." In 1414 there were 26 Parsee houses in Bulsar; and about the middle of the fifteenth century the King of Ahmedabad is said to have levied tribute from the Parsees of Chandravati. In the year 1478, the Parsees of Nowsaree, Broach, Cambay, Ankleshwar, Surat, &c., sent jointly a Parsee of Broach named Nariman Hoshung to Persia to get some explanation from the learned priests there about several doubtful points of religious practices. After this several Parsees were sent there for the same purpose, and the written answers they brought from there have since formed a work of authority known as Revayets. Of these answers the earliest is dated 22nd August 1478. In one of the subsequent letters dated 17th January 1511 they write to the Indian Parsees that they were ignorant of the existence of the Parsees in India until the reign of the Arabs had ceased, and that of the Turks commenced; but they only became aware of their residence in India when 35 years previous to this the late Nariman Hoshung went there with the said questions. We read in the preface that the advent of British merchants under the United East India Company gave a strong impetus to Parsee enterprise, and we find that some of the leading Parsees of Surat not only advanced moneys for the purposes of trade, but one of them in 1660 proceeded on a mission to the Great Mogul at Dehli and succeeded in obtaining for the Company's President the privilege of establishing a Factory at Surat. It was no doubt through the staunch assistance and the influence of the Parsees that the Company's servants eventually succeeded in overcoming the difficulties and obstructions which the Mahomedan Governors of Surat frequently raised. In 1760 it was a Parsee who, in concert with a Mogul officer, procured a "firman" from the Court of Delhi, granting the custody of the castle and the charge of the admiralty at Surat to the President of the East India Company. The intimate contact thus brought about between the British and the Parsees had naturally the most desirable effects on the latter. In 1724 the President of the East India Company had pecuniary differences with his Parsee Brokers at Surat, and had got two of them imprisoned through the assistance of the Nawab of Surat. Failing to find redress in Bombay, one of them made the bold attempt to cross the seas, and personally appealing to the Court of Directors in London, succeeded in getting the orders of the President reversed and had the appeal decided in his favour for over five lakhs of rupees. It seems this was the first instance of a Parsee going to England to obtain his rights and to seek justice by constitutional means even at the hazard of a six months' voyage to an unknown land. In like manner another Parsee of Surat named Maojar, went to England as an assistant to Hanmunt Rao, the Agent of Razoonath Rao, the Peshwa. Mr. Burke, M.P., accorded them a welcome, and showed them every hospitality at Beaconsfield.

Surat had however to yield its commercial importance to Bombay, and Parsee settlers were drawn to the latter early as 1640. The author gives the following extract from the first volume of the "Oriental," p. 177:—"Going back some two hundred years, we find that when Bombay was ceded by the Portuguese to Charles II. as a part of the dower of the Infanta Catarina Braganza, there was a Parsee resident on the island, whose name was Dorabjee Nanabhoy, the first ancestor of the present Patel family, whose descendant is the author of this volume. He had been very serviceable to the Portuguese in their intercourse with the natives. His tact in reconciling conflicting social elements and setting an example of loyalty to the people, recommended him to the English Government." In those days it was the prevailing custom to press men, carts, &c., for labour by order of Government; but the members of this Patel family were exempted from the operation of this now obsolete order. The following is a copy of the said quaint orders issued by the Governor of Bombay in 1754:—"I granted the Liberty to Rustom Patel for his own cart or hackery, he not hinder nor employ the said cart upon any work."

As the principal seaport of Western India, Bombay has afforded peculiar advantages for development of commerce, and during the last 150 years the Parsees have prominently taken the leading part. To the shores of China they were the first to migrate in search of wealth in 1756. With Bengal, Pegu, Rangoon, Madras, and the Malabar coast they also began to trade in rice, timber, and groceries from an early date. Under the fostering care of the British they soon extended their trade with England in cotton, piece goods, and other staples.

The present site of H. M. Dockyard was a prison house; and in 1735 Lonejee Nasserwanjee Wadia was called from Surat for the purpose of ship building. He selected this place for building the Dock, and under his superintendence it was built. His successors, who are now known as the Wadias of Bombay, have built hundreds of ships and men of war in the Dockyard. In reward for their meritorious services the two sons of Lonejee were granted extensive tracts of land free of all taxes in Parel, which have recently become so valuable.

It is a curious fact that the first printing press was established by a Parsee in Bombay, and a Calendar was published in 1780 by the same Parsee, Rastonjee Kersaspjee. Mr. Bamonjee Patel has seen a copy of that calendar, and a notice of it appeared in a local contemporary of the 4th December 1855, in the following terms:—"Calendar for the Year of Our Lord 1780, printed by Rustom Caresajee in the Bazar, price two rupees—it consists of thirty-four pages of rather openly printed matter, and were we to receive a like liberal rate of remuneration page for for page for our Almanac, we should make rather a good thing of it. It is printed on strong English official foolscap, identifiable by the water mark, and some of the official letters of the same date accompanying it. We have met with no information anywhere as to the original establishment of a printing press at Bombay, but the production before us shews that we in this matter anticipated Calcutta, which first boasted of a printing press in 1780. The Calendar of course must have been set up in 1779, and it seems reasonable to be presumed that this enterprising Parsee must have opened his establishment not later than the end of 1778 ... and it is particularly creditable under these circumstances to the Parsees, who have always shewn themselves the most enterprising of our natives, that one of their number should have provided us with the first printing press established in India."

Perhaps it is not generally known that a century and-a-half ago (1750) there were no horse carriages in Bombay, and even the Governors themselves of those days had to drive about in a cart drawn by a single bullock! In 1787 we find that it was necessary to obtain the permission of the Governor to use a horse and carriage,—and it was only to important persons that such permission was granted. Here is one,—"Be it known that Pestonjee Bomanjee merchant having requested of me to grant him the indulgence of using a phaeton (one horse chaise) I have accordingly granted his request, and no person on any consideration whatever must impede or molest him on this account. Given under my hand in Bombay this fifteenth day of March 1787. R. H. Boddam." So was it also compulsory to get a pass to enable the owner of a carriage to pass through the gates leading into the Fort. Here is an instance,—"To tue Commanding Officer, at the Bazaar Gate—Sir,—Please to permit to pass and repass the bearer Pestonjee Bomanjee's carriage through your gate till further orders.—I am, &c., J. Burrowes, Acting Town Major."

That the Parsees have been of a charitable disposition from ancient times is evidenced by the fact that in 1790 there prevailed in Guzerat a great famine, whereby thousands of people were driven to Bombay, where two thousand of those starving population were fed at the sole expense of Mr. Sorabjee Muncherjee's Ready-money. The *Bombay Herald*, of 4th October 1790, says:—"1791—We are happy in the opportunity of pointing out the liberality of Sorabjee Muncherjee, whose conduct does honour to humanity; during the present scarcity of provisions, he daily feeds upwards of two thousand people, of different castes, at his own expense."

The following proclamation issued, by the President in Council in 1792, reprimanding a European who had clandestinely visited the Towers of Silence, is worth reproducing:—"Proclamation.—Whereas it has been represented to Government by the caste of Parsees that a European inhabitant of this Island, unobservant of that decency which enlightened people shew to the religious ceremonies of the Natives of India, had lately entered one of the repositaries for their dead, to the great distress, inconvenience, and expense of the said caste; the Acting President in Council has thought fit to reprimand the person alluded to for his improper conduct; and in order to mark in the strongest manner his discountenance of such unwarrantable proceeding, and to deter others from the commission of like indignities in future, he hereby causes it to be signified, that whoever shall obtrude themselves on the temples, tombs, or religious ceremonies of the Natives, residing under the protection of this Government, will be suspended the Honorable Company's service, if in their employ, or if free merchants, mariners, or others be adjudged to have forfeited their licences, and will be sent to Europe. By order of the Acting President in Council, William Page, Secretary. Bombay Castle, 29th February 1792."

From the year 1803 we find Parsee merchants liberally contributing to subscription funds raised in England; as in the Memorial Fund of William Pitt; the Testimonial to Dr. Jannar, the well known discoverer and propagator of Vaccination; the London Patriotic Fund of 1804; the Marquis of Cornwallis' Memorial Fund of 1806, and the London Hospital Fund of 1808. As an indication of their growing prosperity and great show of wealth, the following account taken from the *Bombay Courier* of 29th January 1803, of a wedding in the Dady Sett and Readymoney families, will be sufficient:—"For some weeks past, the most splendid preparations have been made for celebrating the nuptials between the families of Ardeshir Dady and Sorabjee Muncherjee, Parsee merchants of this place, in a style of Eastern magnificence and grandeur, which almost realized some of the most high-coloured descriptions of the Arabian Nights. The eye is everywhere attracted by a profusion of lights and glittering ornaments, disposed in all the variety of Oriental taste. The welcome guests are enchanted with the display of female elegance in the graceful evolutions of the dance, the charming performers breathing the spirit and soul while the mellifluous airs of soft music ravish the senses. Tables covered with soft exquisite viands and generous wines, display the attentive hospitality of the happy fathers, and the gay and luxuriant scene is animated and enlivened by the captivating charms of the European Fair, blended with the more sombre Graces of Circassia."

About 1725 the Parsee priests of Surat passed a resolution not to allow girls of their sect to be married to Parsees; but in 1777 the Parsees of Bombay passed a counter resolution neither to give nor take in marriage girls of the priestly section. Both of these absurd rules have now become obsolete. In July 1778 the following petition on behalf of the Parsees of Bombay was presented to the Hon. Mr. William Hornby, Governor of Bombay, requesting his permission to allow them to beat certain offenders with shoes:—"To the Honourable William Hornby, Esquire, President and Governor of His Majesty's Castle and Island of Bombay, &c.—The Humble Petition of the managers of the Punchayat of Parsees at Bombay.—Most Humbly Sheweth,—That your Honour's Petitioners, with the greatest respect and submission, take the liberty to represent to your Honour that some low Parsees, who are ignorant to the rules of our religion, are going to infringe the same which your Petitioners must prevent, but are unwilling to trouble the Justice every time to these people, therefore we most humbly pray, that your Honour will permit of your Petitioners, of showing them in the Punchayat by beating them with a few shoes, agreeable to their crime, which will certainly amend them. And your Petitioners, &c., Jamset Boga Mody and others. The following is the Governor's characteristic reply, giving them the permission prayed for:—To the Parsees not of the Priest caste—You are hereby empowered to meet and enquire into all matters that are committed by your caste, contrary to what has been agreed to by the majority of the caste, and to punish the offender agreeably to the rules of your caste, so far as not permitting them to come to your feasts, or beat them with *shoes*, but no other corporal punishment.—William Hornby, Bombay, 15th July 1778."

A reference to this useful book shows numberless instances of the queer doings both of the then Government and of the Parsees, which will be read with interest. At the end of the volume a copious index is given, which is usefully divided according to the names and subjects occurring therein, by which any information relating to an individual or any subject up to 1860, can at once be traced. There are upwards of 10,000 persons whose names are entered in the index, besides everything worth knowing about them as well as to commerce, professions, charity, liberality, or any notable event, is related here. Up to 1860 it appears from a careful analysis of the book, that there were 103 different parts of the world to which the Parsees had travelled for purposes of commerce, trade, &c. They had followed up till then 130 different professions, trades, industries, &c. The author has written notices of 407 well-known merchants, owning 128 ships of large tonnage, 10 factories (now nearly 60), 19 Joint Stock Companies, 7 banks, 13 insurance offices, 4 screw presses, &c. In educational matters the Parsees have equally distinguished themselves, in literature, science and arts, which have brought them into intimate contact with the governing classes. For the diffusion of useful knowledge they have established 62 schools, 17 monthly magazines, 26 newspapers, and published 14 English, 176 Guzerati and 7 Persian books. Titles of honour and grants of lands, jagirs, gold and silver medals, were given to Parsees for their services to the State, 13 by the British Government, 5 by the Moguls of Delhi, 4 by the Gaikwar, and 8 by different Native States The most remarkable feature in the character of the Parsees is their economy. Crores of rupees have been spent for charitable, religious, educational, philanthropic and medical objects, in aiding the poor and needy and in releasing debtors from the grasp of their creditors. All these are described in detail in this useful volume, and it seems impracticable to give even a limited list. To give one instance only, it will be noticed that as is customary among Parsees to set aside sums on the third day's obsequies of a deceased person, there were Rs. 9,62,175 so applied from 1823 to 1860. Up to 1860, upwards of Rs. 1,00,00,000 had been invested in permanent charitable establishments, and which funds have now increased to several crores of rupees, besides 7 chief fire temples, 120 small ones, 92 Towers of Silence, 54 Dharumsalas, 34 wells, 13 tanks, 14 causeways, 27 "sugdis," 12 dispensaries, one hospital, and other charitable buildings in all India which owe their existence to the innate generosity of so small a community as the Parsees.

From the above review it will be seen that from the materials collected by Mr. Bomonjee Byramjee Patel, a number of volumes could be written. We are glad to see that Mr. Patel has just published the first part of his Second Volume, beginning with the year 1861 and ending with 1863. The period embraced in this part is most eventful, as it treats of topics such as the University reforms, development of mill industry, growth of trade, extension of railways, &c. It is dedicated by permission to His Excellency the Honourable Lord Harris, Governor of Bombay.

E. R. REPORTER.

THE report is now confirmed that the Deutsche Bank in Berlin has been robbed by one of its clerks, holding a responsible position, who speculated in rouble notes with a broker on the Bourses. It appears that he was entrusted with the stamping of the contracts entered into by the bank, and that he illegally affixed the bank's seal to the transactions which he carried out on the Bourse, covering his defalcations by false entries in the books of the establishment. His liabilities amount to 5,270,000 roubles, and it is understood that the bank will be made liable for a sum of 1,190,000 marks.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Viceroy returned to Simla on Tuesday.

THE business at yesterday's meeting of the Legislative Council was mostly of a formal character; but a Bill was to be introduced amending the Lower Burma Municipal Act. This has been rendered necessary by the introduction of Shone's system of hydro-pneumatic drainage in Rangoon. Section 3 of the Bill, moreover, has been framed to give more control over the erection of buildings on town land which belongs to Government or to a municipal committee.

IT is likely that the branch line from the Rangoon-Mandalay Railway to Myingyan on the Irrawaddy will be taken in hand next cold weather if funds are available.

NOTWITHSTANDING all the precautionary measures adopted to prevent the spread of cholera among the prisoners now in camp at Avadi, disease has made its appearance.

OWING to the continuance of cholera at the Madras Penitentiary, another contingent of about 75 prisoners left Madras on Wednesday for the camp at Avadi, where there are 375 prisoners now under canvas. The penitentiary still contains 400 convicts. The inmates of the civil debtors' jail are to be put under canvas outside the jail walls at Royapuram, and the jail itself is, till the penitentiary is free from cholera, to be considered a branch of that prison, and all those sentenced hereafter to imprisonment at the Presidency Magistrates' Courts are to be incarcerated there.

ALLAHABAD was treated to a veritable deluge on Tuesday night and Wednesday. Rain descended in sheets for hours without intermission, and as the result lakes were formed in many places on which a small regetta might have been held with ease. Considerable damage has been done in the city owing to the collapse of houses. Up to eleven o'clock on Wednesday no less than nine inches of rain had been registered, and there were no signs of a break. A large tank near the railway station overflowed its banks, breaking the *bund* erected by the Municipality, and the water rushed towards the city with the force of a mountain torrent, carrying away several *kutcha* houses that came in the way. The roads, specially the *kutcha* roads, present the appearance of rivers, while nearly every compound is a miniature lake.

UP to the 6th August, the district reports throughout Burma had not disclosed any deficiency in the food-supply.

THE Maharaja of Durbhanga, who is now in Simla, will shortly proceed on tour through the Kulu and Kangra valleys.

IT is understood that, with the permission of local Government, the Bulrampur estate has been authorised to start elephant kheddah operations in the Government forests between the Jumna and Sardah rivers during the coming cold season.

SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART, in a supplementary despatch on the Miranzai Expedition, brings to notice the services of Veterinary Surgeon Crowe and Lieutenant Parker, of the Derajat Mountain Battery. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief endorses the favourable mention of these officers.

FROM the close of the monsoon, the *Pioneer* says, an accelerated time table will be introduced on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, enabling the Calcutta-Nagpur mails to travel to and fro on the direct route. At present these mails can still go quicker over the long detour round by Bhusawal and Allahabad, the reason being that night running has not yet been started on the Bengal-Nagpur. With the close of the present monsoon the probationary period of the line will be over, and the mails between Calcutta and Nagpur will be taken direct. When the Bombay and Calcutta through mails will be carried on this line has not yet come into discussion. Sooner or later of course the shortest road is bound to be adopted.

MUCH regret is felt at the sudden illness of Captain Willcocks, who recently arrived at Simla. Captain Willcocks was Chief Transport Officer of the Manipur Field Force. He has been promptly attended to, and the best hopes are entertained of his early recovery.

A PROCLAMATION may shortly be expected regarding Manipur, announcing the final decision of Government as to the future of the State. Grounds for the decision regarding the Manipur criminals will also be published immediately.

AT certain refreshment-rooms on the G. I. P. Railway, says a correspondent of the *Statesman*, much improvement might be made in the attendance given, as well as in the food provided. On the Madras Railway the Company has direct management of their several refreshment-rooms, and the managers are somewhat under the control of the station-masters as well as under the closest supervision from head-quarters. This prevents the sale of bad liquor and the inattention and indifference one so frequently meets with where the rooms are under independent guidance and control. The plan of letting out refreshment-rooms to petty contractors is a bad one. On the E. I. Railway the contractor is one who in every way meets the public wants; but this is not the case on some other lines where Goanese are allowed to undertake the catering, and at such place bad food and worse liquor alone are obtainable.

DURING the recent rain the river Chandrabhaga was flooded, and the water entered the Mahar and other quarters of the town of Punderpur and demolished a great number of huts and small houses, entailing a loss of about a lakh of rupees. Two country carts with their cartmen were also carried away by the strong current of the river Krishna near Kurhad in Satara.

SOME of the ryots in the district of Rajshahye, says the local journal, submitted a formal petition to Sir Charles Elliott, during his gubernatorial visit to that town, alleging that they were being oppressed by the Rajas of Tahirpore and Nattore (Chota Turuff), and the Lieutenant-Governor requested the Magistrate of Rajshahye to enquire into the matter.

THE man who murdered a woman and despatched her body to Calcutta now retracts his former admission, and denies all knowledge of the crime. The rumour about another victim, who was supposed to have been sent in a box to Bombay, is unfounded.

THE quest for oil at Yenangyaung is being carried on with varying success. About a month ago the Burma Oil Company struck oil in one of the new bores they recently put down, and the yield for a few days was about a hundred barrels a day. The yield is now considerably less, and it will probably fall to ten or fifteen barrels a day very shortly. Such decrease, indeed, appears to be the usual course when oil is met with. In a deep bore by the same Company they appear to be still struggling against water.

A party of the Civil Police successfully encountered, on the 6th instant, a rather large gang of dacoits which have been giving a good deal of trouble in the Katha district, killing three, making nine prisoners, capturing three guns, and recovering a quantity of property that had been carried off.

ALTHOUGH the Amir has sent a force against the Dei Zangi Hazaras, rumour, as usual, has greatly exaggerated its dimensions. The Dei Zangi's line is chiefly on the north slope of the Koh-i-Baba range near the head-waters of the Balkab. A small force is capable of doing all that is required, and there is not the means of supporting a large force in the sparsely-peopled country.

THERE is a blind moulvie at Delhi named Hafiz Ahmad, who is admitted to be more than a match for the pundits of that place in argument on religious subjects. Lahore has accordingly been appealed to to send a clever Hindu preacher who will be able to cope successfully with the redoubtable blind moulvie.

A TYPICAL case of giving false evidence by natives of this country happened the other day in a trial at the Rajshahye Criminal Sessions. A witness, on being repeatedly asked if the accused was related to him in any way, boldly gave a reply in the negative; but a host of other witnesses following him swore to the well-known fact that he was the brother-in-law of the accused.

AT the out-of-way station of Burrisal in Bengal an association of native ladies has been formed by the exertions of the students of the girls' school of the place. Meetings of the association are held fortnightly, and the ladies read papers of their own composition in English and the vernacular. All educated women without distinction of caste, creed, or colour are eligible to become members. Such meetings are certainly a novelty in India.

RAMACHENDRAN DASS, the Triplicane murderer, has been sentenced to death. The jury were not unanimous as to the guilt of the accused, three finding him not guilty and six finding him guilty, and of the latter three recommended him to the mercy of the Court, owing to the provocation that he had received. Mr. Justice Shephard said he could not extend any mercy towards the prisoner, for a more atrocious and deliberately planned murder could not be conceived.

THE Hindu god Juggernath is said to have grown tired in his dilapidated temple at Puri, and has gone for a change to Santipur. A vernacular paper states that the migration was foretold by an old woman to whom the holy Juggernath himself mentioned the matter in a dream. A temple is being built for him at Santipur, and two pandas have been brought over to the new shrine from Puri.

THE TANNERY NUISANCE AT MAHIM.

At the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Hamilton, two men named Myajee Girgajee and Deojee Dewjaee appeared, at the instance of Mr. Douglas Bennett, Superintendent of Licenses, to show cause why their tanneries, situated at Lady Jamsetji Road, Mahim, should not be removed therefrom. Mr. Nusserwanjee, pleader, appeared on behalf of the defence, and pointed out that it would be a great hardship if his clients were compelled to abandon their place of trade, and urged that the action of the Municipality would be most despotic if they were to summarily remove people who spent a considerable amount of money in establishing the tanneries. Mr. Bennett contended that these tanners had been prosecuted from time to time, and that Mr. Ryan, the late Presidency Magistrate, inflicted a daily penalty on these people, which however seemed not to have been eventually enforced. Mr. Bennett further pointed out the very serious objection raised by the Health Officer to the existence of these tanneries, which were not only the cause of serious nuisance, but at the same time a prolific source of insanitation to the locality and that he had been instructed by the Municipal Commissioner to urge upon the Court the importance and the great necessity of inflicting a severe punishment on the offenders in order to act as a deterrent, and to order the removal of the tanneries with the least possible delay. The Magistrate, after hearing the facts of the case, convicted the accused and fined them Rs. 100 each, and in the event of the tanneries not being closed within a reasonable time, the parties will again be prosecuted, when a daily penalty will be inflicted until the tanneries in question are removed.

ROYAL ENGINEERS *Vs.* ROVERS FOOTBALL CLUB.

A MATCH under Association Rules will be played on the Cooperage this evening at 5 o'clock. Chairs will be provided for ladies.

The following are the competing teams:—

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Goal—Corpl. Tate.
Backs—Corpls. Murch and Chandler.
Half Backs—Sergt. Moran, Lieut. Home, and

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

FOR BALLS AND BANQUETS.—We are specially importing an inexpensive Champagne, "Pin Rouge," (Rs. 36 per doz.) It is the cheapest brand in India—quality considered.—To Messes and Clubs we send a sample bottle free. CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Bombay.

CLEARANCE SALE Continues to the end of the month. Further Reductions. Corsets, Gloves, Dress Materials, Parasols, Hats, Infants' Sun Bonnets.—Miss COUNSELL, Fort.

MANGOES, DELICIOUS GOA ALPHONCE FRESH FISH, FRUIT, and RELIABLE DOMESTIC SERVANTS at short notice as supplied to Mr. Wutzler during the tours of H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor, H. I. H. the Czarewitch, and the annual tour of H.E. the Viceroy and many others.—J. LEWIS and Co., 8, Military Square, Fort, Bombay.

8-DAY BRACKET CLOCKS, in fancy imitation oak and gilt or fancy stained blackwood cases, well seasoned, 5 in. dial, from 15 to 18 inches high, Rs. 14, 16, 18, 20, 25, and 32.—MAROKS and Co., Ld., Clockmakers, Bombay and Poona.

GOLD and SILVER JEWELLERY, Brooches, Bracelets, Lockets, Diamond Rings, Watch Guards, Gilt of Burkosa, &c., &c., &c.—MORENAS and Co., 15, Meadow Street.

ON VIEW.—BONA FIDE SALE of late Captain Sir H. MORLAND'S Furniture, Piano, Horses and Carriages, &c., at No. 2, Hornby Row. TO BE SOLD on the 25th inst.

BRONZE KID EVENING SHOES, Plain, with neat bow, Rs. 3-4. Do. Gold Beaded, Rs. 10-6.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla, No. 6, First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectively invited.

EXCELCIOR Lawn Mowers, Garden Pumps, Hose Garden Sundries, and all other Garden Sundries. PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade X Road, Bombay.

BAVARIAN BEER, HOCKS and MOSELLE, Extra Dry Sparkling Hock in Quarts and Pints. —BREUL AND CO., Medows Street.

WANTED—For a Press and Ginning Establishment in the Interior—AN ENGINEER, holding a first class certificate, who has served on board a P. and O. or British India steamer; must be thoroughly competent in his profession and be able to produce testimonials that he has served a regular apprenticeship to the Trade.—Apply to "K. Z.," care of this paper.

AUCTION SALE.—TO-DAY, at 1 P. M., at Cumballa Hill, Mr. A. PELL'S Valuable Furniture, Schiedmayer and Soehne's Pianoforte, in Box, etc.

WONDERLAND NATIVE ART POTTERY.—Now on view at the Simla Exhibition. For particulars address: SCHOOL of ART COMPOUND, Esplanade, Bombay.

REVISED PRICES of Aerated Waters. Soda, Potash, and Plain Aerated Waters, per dozen, 8 Annas. Lemonade, and other Sweet Waters, per dozen 12 Annas.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street, Fort, and Byculla.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally situated. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate sitting room. Terms moderate.

SUPERIOR TABLE, HANGING and other variety of LAMPS and silk Lace Shades, FOR SALE at HINKS'S LAMP DEPOT, Church Gate Street, Fort. Apply to Hinks R. S. MISTRY, Agents.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

THE WONDER OF THE DAY.—ORNAMENTS for a DRAWING ROOM, CLOCKS going (400) days in once winding. Guaranteed to keep perfect time. Height 5 feet. Price Rs. 125 each. CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watch-Maker, 42, Medows Street.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

WHERE do you get your PRESCRIPTION dispensed? At the Old Established Firm of FERNANDES and Co. So do I. Really very good and reliable Medicines at reasonable Charges; great advantage of Medical Advice gratis.—35 years established, 30, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

PEARSE & Co. have just Unpacked Fresh Consignments of Oilman Stores. Prices lower than any of the well-known Firms. Green Peas, French Beans, per tin As. 4 only; Cocoa and Milk and Chocolate and Milk, per tin As. 5 only, per doz. Rs. 3 only.

REDUCTION in PRICE of CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.—From 1st April 1891. Sold by the principal European and Native Druggists of Calcutta. Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, Best free, at 4 oz., Re. 3-4; 8 oz., Rs. 6-8; 16 oz., Rs. 12-12. Cash with order.

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE.—Very Rev. R. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara:—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkere:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malicious Fever. Surgeon-Major R. Spencer, Cannanore:—All the cases tried upon have recovered. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c., at Re 1.

TEA.—From different Tea Plantations in India for sale from 8 Annas up to 2 Rupees a lb. Liberal Discount will be given for large orders.—D. V. DESOUZA, Tea Merchant and Sole Agent, Penhurst Estate, Sirdar's Building, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, and Bandora.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette*.

ADAM'S IDEAL Hand Camera, 1891. The very best of all Hand Detective Cameras. Cash price Rs. 115.—C. F. PEARSON & Co., Photographic Chemists, Secunderabad, Deccan.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 8 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Optician, 93, Meadow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette*, and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK,

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

SCOTT AND Co., V.L.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keepers. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 25. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a Farrier by practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

MACHINERY.

REVISED ESTIMATES

FOR

Hetherington's Combined Lever, and Hydraulic Cotton Presses Engines, Pumps and Boilers, &c., Pressing Machinery for all purposes, Mill Engines of all descriptions up to 5,000 I. H. P. Mill Gearing. Also all adaptations of Hydraulic plant. Apply to

BEYTS, CRAIG & Co., Bombay.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1891.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1891, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The DIRECTORY has been carefully enlarged, verified and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, [Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

ALL our BILLIARD CUES are thoroughly seasoned in India and we have a stock exceeding one thousand to select from.—Champion Cues Rs. 15; 4 Spliced Cues Rs. 10; 2 Spliced Cues Rs. 7-8; Ash Cues Rs. 5 each.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Stree

MYOPIA.

NEAR-SIGHTED OR SHORT-SIGHTED Persons readily appreciate the advantage of wearing Glasses which give them clear Vision for distant objects that would be shadowy or invisible to their unassisted Eyes; but the Vision of the Myopic Eye is generally abnormally acute for minute objects when brought sufficiently close to them, so that the same Persons are less ready to recognize the necessity of correcting the refraction for near objects too.

This necessity does not indeed arise in low degrees of Myopia, but when minute objects, such as small types, cannot be distinctly seen in a good light at the distance of a foot, Glasses are imperatively required for reading, in order to remove the causes that must otherwise operate to increase the defect.

It seldom happens, however, that the same Glasses are useful for correcting both distant and near Vision, and of the two the necessity for correcting the distant Vision is the more urgent, or it may rather be said that one is essentially necessary and the other convenient and desirable.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND LONDON.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

QUEEN'S HOTEL,
(KANDY) CEYLON,

OCCUPIES the best Site in the Town overlooking the Esplanade and lovely Lake, within easy reach of the Railway, Post and Telegraph Offices, Peradeniya Gardens, &c., and has splendid accommodations for Families.

Note.—First-Class Train Fare to Kandy Rs. 6. Return Ticket Rs. 9.

GOOD BILLIARD TABLES, HORSES, AND CARRIAGES.

HOT, COLD, AND SHOWER BATHS.

Breakfast at 9-30 and 12 A.M., Tiffin at 2 P.M., and Excellent Table d'Hote at 7-30 P. M. daily.

A. H. CAMPBELL, Manager.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

INVESTMENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BANK, and all other SHARES and STOCKS. INTEREST and DIVIDENDS realised. SECURITIES kept in safe custody. Printed forms of Powers of Attorney supplied.

Commission on purchases and sales ..... ½ per cent.
Commission on surrender of Securities out of safe custody ..... ¼ " "

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment, and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on convertible Securities and on approved personal Security with Life Assurance.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on sums of Rs. 500 and upwards.

For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 12 " 5 " "

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

NEW INVENTION.

PAINLESS TOOTH Extraction. No Gas Inhalation; no Cocaine Injection. Fee Rs. 5. At one's own House Rs. 10.

N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
First Floor, next to National Bank, Bombay.

GLARE OF THE INDIAN SUN.

THE attention of the Public is invited to our new Stock of "PICKED LENSES" of the very best manufacture, without Air-Bubbles, Water-Marks, or any other of the Flaws so common to the cheap Spectacles.

Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially

NECESSARY FOR TOURISTS,

Members of the Department of the Public Works, Surveyors, Planters, the Staff of the Railways, Travellers, Soldiers on Service, and everyone employed out-doors as well as most other persons. Indeed no one, who is careful about preserving his Sight unimpaired, should be without our Glare and Dust Protectors.

IN STEEL, NICKEL, SILVER, AND GOLD FRAMES,

PRICE LISTS AND CONSULTATION FREE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
OPTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

DEPOSITS received, subject to 12 months' notice, at 5 per cent. per Annum; for shorter periods rates will be furnished on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NOTICE.

"EUROPHEN."

THE above is the Registered Trade Mark of the Firm of FARBEN FABRIKEN VORMALS FRIEDRICH BAYER and Co., of Elberfield, in the Empire of Germany, Manufacturers, and is the exclusive property of that Firm, and the Public are hereby cautioned against any improper use of the said Mark, and any one using the same or any imitation thereof will be prosecuted.

A. ST. JOHN CARRUTHERS,
Solicitor, Calcutta,
Agent for the Farben Fabriken Vormals Friedrich Bayer and Co.

HUTCHINSON & CO.,

EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,

25, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London.

Consignments of Produce received and disposed of.
Indents executed with care and promptitude.
Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.
Allagency business undertaken.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"

Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried,

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, at Rs. 1-4. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in bottles by all Chemists.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Indian Marine Steamer Investigator entered the Government Dock yesterday, for repairs.

THE B I S N Co's s s Sirdhana, 2,055 tons, Captain J Black, cleared yesterday for Calcutta, &c, with a general cargo.

THE British s s Taif, 878 tons, Captain J Hannah, cleared yesterday for Mauritius, with a general cargo and 45 deck passengers.

THE British s s Clio, 1,779 tons, Captain Charles Colman, sailed yesterday for Hull *via* Karachi, with a general cargo and 6 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s.s. Camorta, 1,355 tons, Captain M D Blott, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Waverley, 2,022 tons, Captain R Calvert, will sail to-day for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and 20 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Assyria, 970 tons, Captain J M Nailer, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut Heasley, Mr Hajee Ebrahim, wife and son, Mr Hajee Oosman, wife and son, Mr Esmal Hajee, Mr Pundit and 96 deck passengers.

EXTRA STEAMER FROM CHINA.

THE P and O Co's s s Teheran, 1,634 tons, Captain E W Hall, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hong-Kong *via* Singapore and Penang, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—AUGUST 21.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Clio	1779	Coleman	B	Finlay, Muir & Co
" King Arthur	1067	Fairweather	C	B & P S N Co
" Calder	400	Lovett	D	B & P S N Co
" La Seyne	1151	Schmitz	F	Maritime Co
I G S Magdala			G	Indian Marine
S.S. Chilka	1450	Lewis	H J	B I S N Co
" Kt. Companion	2542	Durant	K	K Nixon & Co
" Taif	878	Hannah	P	Hajee Cassum

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 5h 5m 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Britannia	1991	Brown	1	W & A Graham & Co
" Nizam	1625	Langbourne	3	P & O S N Co.
" Cuba	1391	Boyle	6	K Nixon & Co
" Poseidon	2510	Somerton	7	A H Lloyd's S N Co
" Thiebo	1848	Costanzo	8	A H Lloyds S N Co
" Deccan	2022	Bray	12	H Cassum
" Incharran	1843	Macdonald	13	K Nixon & Co
" Alderly	1961	Davies	16	Boyts Craig & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

S.S. Straits of Majallan ... 2651 .. Clark ... T Morrison & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
21	Assyria (s)	Nailer	Buserh, Aug 6.
	Camota (s)	Blott	Calcutta, July 18.
	Teheran (s)	Hall	Hongkong, Aug 1.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Tanjore (s)	Raffin	Jedda, &c.
	Ellora (s)	Sheldrick	Calcutta, &c.
	Nizam (s)	Nimmo	Karachi, &c.
	Clio (s)	Colman	Karachi, &c.
	Siam (s)	Weighell	Aden.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Waverley, Calvert, for Calcutta, &c.
" Sirdhana, Black, for Calcutta, &c.

The steamer Poseidon began to load yesterday for Trieste, Venice, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
17	Kistna s	Foster	Rangoon, Aug 10.
	Wardha s	Wage	Mauritius, Aug 1.
	Shahjehan s	Edge	Rangoon, Aug 10.
	Bhopal s	Hansen	Hamburg, June 14.

DEPARTURES.

August 17.—Steamers Pelican and Kut Sang.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
19	Nowab s	.....	Bombay.
	Congella s	.....	Calcutta.
	Putiala s	.....	Negapatam.
	Korbola s	.....	Rangoon.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 21.

FROM GLASGOW.

Cuba s—25 cases whisky and 25 cases gingerwine, Maneckjee Bhicajee; 35 cases whisky, P Cowasjee Shroff and Sons; 30 cases whisky, D Dadabhoy.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Albany s—13 casks lubricating oil, &c., A Shivraj.

FROM LONDON.

Mirzapore s—7 cases eau-de-cologne, S Lilladhur.
Peninsular s—4 cases stationery, N Cumroodin.
Renown s—3 cases books, The Bombay Tract and Book Society.
Chycbassa s—4 casks zinc paint, V Soares.

FROM HULL.

Clio s—220 barrels lump alum and 50 cases matches, M S Katrak; 500 barrels lump alum, G Moorajee; 250 barrels lump alum, D Dewchand; 91 barrels alum, E D Sassoon and Co; 50 drums linseed-seed oil, S Noorbhoy; 25 cases matches, H Abdoolaji; 13 casks alizarine casks, T Tullackchand; 336 drums chemicals, Phillips and Co; 50 drums linseed oil, C Rajbhoy and Co; 210 packages Gopal ... 70 drums linseed oil, A Sumsoodin; 16 bales straw boards, M Girdhurdass; 25 casks alizarine dye, Lalljee Soorjee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Braunfels s—25 cases China marbles, S Essoofbhoy.

FROM MARSEILLES.

La Seyne s—2 cases imitation gold thread, H Roopajee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Incharran s—2,000 cwts wheat, S Dossa and Co; 200 cwts horns, H Fazal; 2,000 cwts wheat, John Fachiri; 2,000 cwts wheat, Ewart Latham and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, William Bell and Co; 584 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co; 1,500 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.
Britannia s—4,000 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales wool, B Fukeerchand; 562 cwts jowari, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GLASGOW.

Britannia s—10,000 cwts jowari and 500 cwts mussoor, A Blaschoek and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Siam s—92 cwts ivory, P C Khoosali.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt Companion s—600 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 900 cwts rapeseed, The Bombay Co; 250 bales hemp, Ibotaram Harjowandas; 2,000 cwts wheat and 6,225 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed, David Sassoon and Co; 1,000 cwts jowari, P Lalbhoy and Co; 276 cwts gum, Otto Martin; 2,000 cwts linseed, F S P Punnett.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Britannia s—3,120 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,800 cwts mowrawood, 3,703 cwts jowari, 4,000 cwts wheat, 2,879 cwts castor seed and 181,637 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Cuba s—4,002 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Poseidon s—110 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 1,000 cwts linseed. A Blaschoek and Co; 110 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 110 bales cotton, George Lockhort and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Poseidon s—1,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co; 900 cwts linseed and 225 cwts castorseed, L Nappo; 2,000 cwts linseed, A Blaschoo and Co; 5,002½ cwts linseed, P L Batlibol and Co 4,000 cwts castorseed, R Kalorbhoy.

FOR PERDEUS.

Poseidon s—20 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nizam s.—1,000 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 125 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co; 200 bales twist, J Peorbhoy and Co; 200 bales twist, C Ebram; 350 bales twist, Sorabjee N. Talati and Co; 300 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co; 500 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.
Thiebo s.—30 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co; 22 cwts selarus, 65 cwts linseed and 10 cwts khudiakhar, R E Dadachandjee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Surat s.—250 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 300 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 100 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co; 255 bales twist, C Bomanjee and Co; 25 cwts cloves, and 175 cwts sandlewood chips, F M Chinoy; 45 bales twist, E Noordin and Co.
Nizam s.—200 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 95 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Nizam s—1,300 bales cotton, Tatta and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 18.

Beville, Br-Genl, Bo, Dist Staff, on leave, from Deesa.

AUGUST 19.

Symons, Lt-Col, Bo, 2nd K G York L I, off leave, from Poona.
Heaton, Major, Bengal, S W B, on leave, from Allahabad.

AUGUST 20.

Pengree, Major, Bo, R A, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

AUGUST 21.

Burton, Major Ms, R A, on promotion, to England.
Scharbib, Lt, 8th Bengal Cavy, on leave, from Nowgang.
Hensley, Lt, Bo, Rl Dubn Fus, on route to Deolalee, from Hyderabad Sind.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 21.

Verner, Major, Bengal, Lincoln Regt, proceding to Home Hitn, to Aldershot.
Macdonald, Capt, Bengal, R E, on leave, to Europe.
Pringle, Capt, Bengal, R E, on leave, to Europe.
Reynolds, Lt, Bo, 2nd K G York L I, on transfer to A S Corps, to Aldershot.
Elliot, Capt, Bengal, R E, on leave, to Europe.
Scharbib, Lt, 8th Bengal Cavy, on medical certificate, to England.
Burton, Major, Ms, R A, on promotion, to England.
Hensley, Lt, Bo, Rl Dubn Fus, on duty, to Deolalee.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. S. BROWN, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 22nd August, 1891.

1. Lieut T. E. English will captain the team for the "Simultaneous Match" fired on the 15th September 1891. Members wishing to compete (for the same) are requested to send their names to the Adjutant not later than the 26th instant.

2. The Prospectus of the (Central and Local Meetings) Bombay Presidency Rifle Association having been received may be seen at Head-quarters, and entries for different matches made.

3. Extract from Standing Army Orders:—

No. 48.—Clothing Dress. Medals won at rifle meetings, assaults-at-arms and other competitions of skill may be worn at similiar meetings, but not on ordinary duties or parades. This prohibition does not apply to the Magdala medal.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be practice at Tent-pegging at 7 o'clock this morning on the Kamathi Race Face.

2. There will be practice at the Colaba Range this day, Saturday, the 22nd instant, from 4 p.m. (Trained members only.)

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjt. B. V. R.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills up to the 15th August 1891:—

Amount to be remitted during 1891-92...	£16,000,000
Remitted from 1st April to 15th Aug. 1891...	£7,606,700
Balance to be remitted from 16th Aug. 1891 to 31st March 1892	£8,393,300

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, AUG. 21.

CONSOLS were unaltered in London yesterday at 96⅝ and Indian Sterling Loan at 107. Bar Silver was also unchanged in value at 45 5-16d. per oz; but Rupee Securities were ⅛ per cent. lower in Fours and ¼ in 4½ Per Cents at £77¼ and £75½ respectively. In New York however the metal was ¼ cent. down at 98½ cents with demand Exchange on London ¼ per cent. higher at 4·86 dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight was unchanged at 1s. 5¾d. Paris quotations come unaltered at 95½ for Rentes and fcs. 25·28 for Exchange on London.

The Bank of England weekly return issued yesterday showed an increase in the Banks' Reserve of one per cent., making it stand at 45 per cent. of the Liabilities. About £150,000 in Gold was withdrawn yesterday for Egypt. The Bank rate remained at 2½ per cent.; and the market rates of discount were still 1½ per cent. on short London Bills and one per cent. more on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper.

The Wheat Market was firm at an advance of 1d. per cental both in No. 1 Soft White and White Delhi on the spot on Liverpool at 8s. 8½d. and 8s. 5d. per cental ex-quay respectively. Linseed, which was dull on Wednesday, was firmer again yesterday, and Sunday's rates for Bombay Seed of 42s. 3d. per quarter on the spot and 42s. 6d. to arrive ex-quay still ruled.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed last evening with prices barely maintained. Surats quiet and Arrivals dull, the sales having reached only 4,000 bales, of which 400 were East Indian. 4 1-16d. per lb. remained, however, the price of ready Mid-Americans, and Surats were unchanged in value; but American Arrivals were 1-32d. higher in all positions, excepting September-October, in which the advance was only 1-64d. per lb., the extreme quotations being 4 21-64d. for August deliveries and 4 35-64d. for December-January. The day's Imports were 4,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet.

In New York there was no change to speak of, the price of ready Mid-Uplands Cotton remaining at 7 15-16 cents, while September Futures were a point lower at 7·86 cents.

Locally there has been nothing whatever doing in Cotton for export; but a moderate business has been done by the Mills in a steady market and on the basis of previous rates. The reported purchases sum up 2,250 bales, consisting of 700 Karanja ginned at Rs. 170, 450 Dharwar at Rs. 158-61, 300 each of Julgaum at Rs. 156, and Bhownuggur at Rs. 165-70, 200 Indore at Rs 160, and 100 each of Karanja at Rs. 165, Tinevelly at Rs. 160, and Bhagalkote at Rs. 157 per candy.

WHEAT has been firm in tone again to-day; but business has not been on more than a moderate scale. A further advance of one anna per cwt has been established on the price of Delhi, and closing quotations this evening were as follows:—

White Pessy 91 per cent. Rs.	5-7-0	per cwt.
Do. 85 "	"	5-6-0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	"	5-4-0	"
Red Delhi	"	4-15-0	"
Hard Yellow	"	4-9-0	"
Red Ahmedabad	"	4-13-0	"
Hard Red	"	4-4-0	"

SEEDS have also been taken to a moderate extent by shippers in a steady market; but prices show no further change in any description.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	138 bales.
Wheat	31,103 cwts.
Linseed	10,187 "
Rapeseed	3,771 "
Groundnuts	727 "
Castor seed	1,243 "

EXCHANGE opened this morning at a further slight decline in response to the drop in Silver in New York, but remained steady during the day, and moderate business has been done in Bank Remittance and Private Bills at current rates, though the latter paper is still scarce. Bank Telegraphic has been quoted at 1s. 5 7-32d. for September transfer and 1s. 5⅝d. for January, ready rates being as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 5 7-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	...1s. 5 3-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	...1s. 5 5-16d.	"
Credits do.	...1s. 5 13-32d.	"
Francs do.	...1·33½d.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has not been much dealt in to-day, but the market has been steady in tone at yesterday's closing quotations, say 107 15-16 for Fours for cash, 107 13-16 for the settling day at the end of this month, and 107 9-16 for the September account, there being also this evening's final rates; 106, nominal, is still quoted for 4½ Per Cents.

SHARES have been dull, and rates for Cotton Mill Scrip continue to rule in favour of buyers, several further changes in that direction having occurred to-day at our quotations. Other shares are generally unchanged. Bank of Bombay shares are now quoted at 952½ per share.

DIVINE SERVICES.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

THIRTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, 23RD AUGUST, 1891.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—(Choral), Tours in C.—Hymns 315 and 311, part 2, 293.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon—Hymns 419 and 431. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Bunnett in F.
Anthem—"I will lift up Mine Eyes"—Clark Whitfeld
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m.
Monday—St. Bartholomew, Apostle and Martyr.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Tuesday and Thursday—Celebration at 7-15 a.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.
(Afghan Memorial Church.)

7 a.m.—Choral Matins and Sermon, (Parade Service).—Hymns 3, 185 and 245.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.—Hymns 68 and 5. Offertory for "Children's gift.
6 p.m.—Processional.—Hymn 432; Choral Evensong and Sermon—Hymns 163 and 419; Processional 274.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.
(Colaba Causeway.)

11 a.m.—Revd. J. Scott.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Revd. J. Scott.
(Byculla, Victoria Gardens.)
9 a.m.—Mr. T. G. Charter.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Mr. T. G. Charter.
10-15 a.m.—Mr. S. Rahator.—Marathi.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, ESPLANADE.

Revd. R. M. Gray, M. A., Pastor.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.—Hymns 296, 130 and 291.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.
(Near School of Art.)

7-45 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 201, 183 and 313.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 307, 292 and 21.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 7 and 142.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 104, 476 and 233.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 193, 184 and 166.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 373, 214, and 32.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Matins.
7 a.m.—Holy Communion—(Choral); Sermon by Rev. Father Benson.
10 a.m.—Catechism Service (Choral); by Rev. Father Gardiner.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral); Sermon by Rev. Father Benson.
Daily 6-30 and 7 a.m., and 3 p.m. (Choral.)
Alms for Choir expenses.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPURA.

6 p.m.—Evening Service.—Hymns 224, 441, and 419.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8 a.m.—Matin and Sermon.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—B. B.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE VISIT OF THE FRENCH FLEET.

ROYAL BANQUET TO THE OFFICERS.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

The Admiral and officers of the French Squadron proceeded to Osborne yesterday, and were cordially welcomed by the Queen. In the evening a grand banquet was given by her Majesty in honour of the visitors, the Admiral being seated on the left, and M. Waddington, the French Ambassador, on the right of her Majesty. The toasts proposed were "The Queen" and "President Carnot."

THE INSURRECTION IN CHILI.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.

The latest advices from Chili state that the insurgents have landed near Valparaiso, and have cut the telegraph wires, and blown up the bridges with dynamite.

Aug. 21.

A telegraphic despatch received here to-day says the Chilian Insurgent troops supported by their fleet are now close on Valparaiso.

President Balmaceda is making vigorous preparations to meet them, and a decisive battle between the Government forces and the insurgents is imminent.

THE HOLY COAT AT THE TREVES CATHEDRAL.

BERLIN, Aug. 20.

The famous seamless coat of the Saviour which is kept enshrined over the altar in the Treves Cathedral was unveiled to-day. The garment is of a brownish fabric. The multitude present at the ceremony venerated the holy relic. An impressive ritual was conducted by the clergy, the Bishop in his sermon exhorting the faithful to pay adoration to the sacred coat.

THE CORRUPTION OF CANADIAN OFFICIALS.

OTTAWA, Aug. 21.

In the Dominion House of Commons last night the Premier announced that a Royal Commission would be appointed to deal with the question of the reform of the Civil Service.

THE HYGIENE CONGRESS.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

The name of Mr. Samuel Digby, the Secretary of the Indian Branch of the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography was, through an oversight, omitted from the list of the Indian Members of the Congress who were presented to Her Majesty the Queen at Osborne on Friday last.

DEPARTURE OF MR. KIPLING FOR THE CAPE.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling sailed to-day for the Cape.

THE CYCLONE IN MARTINIQUE.

PARIS, Aug. 20.

The cyclone, which has swept over the island of Martinique, has not been equalled in severity since the year 1807. Sixty persons are known to have perished in the storm.

CAMP-OF-EXERCISE AT ALIGARH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 21.

The cavalry camp-of-exercise, it is possible, will be held at Aligarh instead of Mainpuri, it being considered more convenient.

KABUL AFFAIRS.

BETROTHAL OF THE AMIR OF KABUL.

In some respects the formal betrothal of the Amir of Kabul to the daughter of Mir Abu Talib Kazilbash which has just taken place has proved extremely acceptable to His Highness's Shia subjects.

ENFORCEMENT OF REVENUE DUES.

Troops have been sent out by the Amir to enforce his revenue dues against the Hazaras in the Upper Helmund Valley, one column under Colonel Farhad. himself a Besud Hazara, and another under Sirdar Abdul Kuddus Khan, Governor of Bamian. Both columns joined forces at Bodasia, a village in Besud, and thence advanced on Garmab. It is not likely they will meet with serious resistance both at Kabul and in the Pughman hills.

RECEPTION OF MESSRS. WALSH AND MARTIN.

The Amir has most hospitably entertained Mr, Walsh and Mr. Martin, of the firm of Messrs. Walsh, Lovett and Company, who are much pleased with their visit to Afghanistan.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 21.

Finance Department.—The Governor-General exempts from custom dues swords and revolvers imported into British India which are certified by an Inspector-General of Police to be part of the ordinary equipment of the Police force.

Public Works.—Mr. Mellor, Port Store-keeper, Calcutta, is promoted to Class II, grade 2, Superior Revenue Establishment. Stores Department, Railways.—Mr. Forsyth officiates as Superintending Engineer during the absence of Mr. Brookman on privilege leave.

Home Services.—Deputy Surgeon-General Farrell is replaced at the disposal of the Military Department on 2nd September, when he will be relieved by Deputy Surgeon-General Cleghorn.

Revenue Department.—Lieutenant Gordon, Staff Corps, is confirmed as Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, Survey of India. Mr. Foster, Deputy Conservator of Forests, is transferred to Coorg as chief Forest officer.

Finance Department.—Mr. Lawrence, officiating Accountant-General, North-West Provinces, is granted privilege leave. Mr. Bryne officiates.

Military Department.—Captains Bird and Field are appointed as Assistant Secretaries to the Government of India.

Military Accounts Department.—The following promotions are made in the Military Accounts Department vice Colonel Luxmore, retired.—Colonel Major to Military Accountant, 2nd class; Major Fordyce to 3rd class; Captain Young to 4th class; Captain Mardan to Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class; Mr. Kalberer to 2nd class, and Lieutenant Marlow to 3rd class. The name of Major-General C. I. Smith is placed on the list of Lieutenant Generals.

Marine Department.—To be 1st grade officers—Charles George Sinclair, Archibald Macarthur, and Alfred Marsack. Captain Brownlow is appointed as Port Officer, Bassein, from December 1890. Mr. Cheers is permitted to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department. Colonel Begbie, Accountant-General, Public Works Department, is granted furlough for twenty-one months, from September, Mr. Macdonald officiates.

THE MADRAS EURASIAN ASSOCIATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Aug. 21.

The Eurasian Association met last night, when the President, Mr. Gantz, resigned without giving any reasons. It was resolved to accept his resignation with regret, and to thank him for his services. A discussion followed as to his successor. It was mentioned that the President of the Calcutta Association was not a Eurasian, and a suggestion was made that the Rev. Mr. Davies, Principal of the Doveton College, Madras, might serve as President. It was decided to send a deputation to ask him. He is an Englishman.

THE COIMBATORE BRAHMIN CONVERT.

An appeal against the District Munsiff's decision, in the case of the Brahmin convert at Coimbatore which created some excitement some weeks ago, has been heard by the District Judge, who has decided that the convert is 18 years of age, and that the Munsiff's injunction was illegal.

MADRAS SMALL CAUSE COURT BILL.

Opposition to the Hon'ble Mr. Hutchins' Small Cause Court Bill is daily growing in strength and importance. The mercantile community, European and Native, is aroused to action, and the leading members have requisitioned the Sheriff to convene a public meeting, which is fixed for the 28th instant. The sympathy of Bombay, evidenced in *Gazette* articles, is much appreciated.

REPORTED MURDER AND SUICIDE

A shocking murder and suicide is reported from Coconada, of an European official of the East Coast Railway. He is young and well connected. He shot his wife dead, and then killed himself before anybody could interfere.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 21.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—3rd Bombay Light Cavalry—Second Lieut. Fisher, R. A., candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to officiate as Squadron Officer on probation, dated 14th instant. 1st Bombay Infantry Grenadiers—Second Lieutenant Rolland, 2nd Bedfordshire Regiment, candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer on probation, dated 11th instant. 17th Bombay Infantry—Colonel Newport, Adjutant, late 24th Bombay Infantry, to be Commandant vice Colonel Payne, retired. 7th Bombay Infantry—Surgeon Heath, on general duty, Mhow district, to officiate in medical charge during the absence of Surgeon Major Jervis on furlough, or until further orders. 6th Bombay Native Mountain Battery—Lieutenant Chapman, No. 3 Battery Southern Division, R. A. to be Subaltern vice Lieutenant Grier, promoted. No 5 Bombay Native Mountain Battery—Captain De Butts to be Commandant vice Captain Keene, promoted; Lieutenant E. C. Pottinger, officiating Subaltern, to be Subaltern vice Captain De Butts. 27th Bombay Infantry, 1st Belooch Regiment—Second Lieutenant] Peck, 2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer on promotion, dated 10th instant. 30th Bombay Infantry, 3rd Belooch Regiment—Lieutenant Berger, Wing Officer, 27th Bombay Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity. 23rd Bombay Infantry—Surgeon Racketts, officiating in medical charge 26th Bombay Infantry, to officiate in medical charge during the absence of Surgeon Maitland on furlough, or until further orders. 25th Bombay Infantry—Lieutenant Waller, Wing Officer, to be Quartermaster vice Lieutenant Harrison, who vacates on being appointed Adjutant. With reference to Army Order No. 308, dated 27th June, Second Lieutenant Clery will rejoin 25th Bombay Infantry. Surgeon Younger, on general duty, Poona district, is transferred to general duty Sind district. Under instructions from Horse Guards, it is notified that Captain Grier, just promoted to that rank from No. 6 Bombay Native Mountain Battery, has been posted to No. 16 Bombay Southern Division R. A. Under instructions from Horse Guards, Captain Hill, Gloster Regiment, is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st Battalion of his regiment into which he has recently been promoted. Intimation has been received from Horse Guards that His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief has approved of Lieutenant Logan, North Lancashire Regiment, being removed from the 1st to 2nd Battalion of his regiment. With reference to Army Order No. 380 of the 24th ultimo, it is notified that Lieutenant Gordon, 2nd Bombay, Lancers, officiating Aide-de-Camp to the General Officer Commanding at Mhow, will attend to garrison class commencing from the 15th instant instead of Lieutenant Swaithwaite, 3rd Bombay Light Infantry—The undermentioned officers have been granted leave of absence:—Adjutant General's Department—Colonel Curties, Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters in India, from 5th to 18th September on private affairs in extension of leave granted in Army Order No. 344 of 3rd ultimo. Royal Lancaster Regiment—Lieutenant Stokes to remain in England in extension from 6th to 7th September on private affairs. 20th Bombay Infantry—Lieutenant-Colonel Hore to Poona and Bombay from 28th July to 5th August on private affairs. Indian Medical Service—Surgeon Holt, Medical Officer, 1st Bombay Lancers, from 2nd to 4th August in extension of privilege leave.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, Aug. 20.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Bengal arrived here this morning.

HONGKONG, Aug. 21.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s. s. Pandora left this for Bombay this afternoon.

SUEZ, Aug. 20.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Carthage with the incoming mails of 14th instant left here for Aden at 10 p.m. to-day.

ADEN, Aug. 21.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Pekin with the homeward mails of 14th instant arrived here at 10 p.m. yesterday.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed prices barely maintained. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera 3½

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight, 1s. 5 1-16d.

2½ per cent. Consols for account... 96⅛

3 per cent. French Rentes 95½

4 per cent. Rupee Paper 77⅛

4½ per cent. „ 75½

3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 107

Bar Silver ..... 45 5-16.

The sum of about £150,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Egypt.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion £26,800,000, decrease £300,000; public deposits £4,200,000, increase £400,000; other deposits £33,200,000, decrease £1,500,000; other securities £28,400,000, increase £100,000; notes and gold £17,000,000, decrease £100,000. The Bank's reserve is 45 per cent. of the liabilities.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 20.

10 p.m. .. .. 77·5

FRIDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 21.

6 a.m. .. .. 79·2

10 a.m. .. .. 82·3

2 p.m. .. .. 83·2

4 p.m. .. .. 81·3

THE writings of the late James Runciman include five books of stories, several educational books, over a thousand magazine articles and essays, besides an enormous number of shorter articles written in his earlier days for the *Standard*, *St. James's Gazette*, *London*, *Vanity Fair*, and other papers. Mr. W. E. Henley is at present busy editing a selection of the essays which for some years appeared weekly in the *Family Herald*. It was Mr. Runciman's wish that his educational works should be reissued; only a few hours before his death he gave directions to his relative for carrying this out. He had a strong objection to unsigned articles and the editorial "we," and it is characteristic of him that one point he insisted on was that in the new editions the singular number should be substituted for the plural throughout.

SIR E. BRADFORD, the Chief Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, is threatened (says the *Dundee Advertiser's* London correspondent) with a new and serious task. A meeting was held last Saturday, at which it was decided to form a union for the Metropolitan police. It is true that this meeting does not seem to have been attended by any of the police. The speakers were chiefly the leaders of the new trades unionism, and their object is to form the whole Metropolitan police into a powerful trades union. It is impossible, however, that the authorities can quietly tolerate the creation of the police into a union which might, if it so decreed, leave the Metropolis absolutely without protection. Experience proves that in these cases the direction of policy always falls into the hands of a few men, and half-a-dozen irresponsible persons might draw off the whole metropolitan police from their duty.

VANITY FAIR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 31.

ARE we too clean? is the last terrible poser that morbid journalism has set its public to solve during the silly season. Are we too clean? The question will make country-folk, who have just returned from their annual outing to London, raise their eyebrows and their voices. Too clean! they will exclaim when they remember our summer showers of smuts—too clean! when they think of our seas of slush—too clean! when they recall the rich dark colour and the fine bouquet of Father Thames. No—Londoners are certainly not too clean. But the question has been, perhaps, improperly put. As it was suggested in the *British Medical Journal*, we may perhaps wash too much, though to our country neighbours the result is not apparent in the delicate purity of our faces, our houses, or our noble river. Not many years ago European civilization (according to the *British Medical Journal*) was in an optimistic phase, and people went about saying that what with railways, steamers, and telegraphs, we might thank heaven that we were born in the nineteenth century. Satiety, disillusion, and the increase of the population have thrown a gloom over these old and happy notions. Thoughtful people wish to know if we are really better than our ancestors. One positive fact is ascertained—we are certainly cleaner. It is difficult to say that anybody can be too clean, but it is easy to understand that a man can clean himself in the wrong way. Dr. M. Ricketts has discovered a skin affection almost peculiar to women who wash and powder too frequently. There is redness with scaliness and considerable burning. Exposure to draughts increases the symptoms. The zeal of some American ladies in the practice of the virtue which is next to godliness is marvellous. One has confessed to having applied a well-known cosmetic powder thirteen times in twelve hours, each time after the face had been thoroughly washed with a yet more famous soap. Dr. Ricketts prefers good pure olive oil from the south of France, applied two or three times a day with some soft linen fabric, to the blandest soap. There is such a thing, continues the writer, as using too much water, especially if cold or very hot. Thorough drying of the hands after the use of tepid water and a bland soap is the surest way to keep them clean without inducing conditions which cause them to become dirty again with rapidity. As for the cold bath, its dangers are well known. So it is evident that medical opinion agrees with that of our country cousins that, whatever our fault is, we are not found guilty of being too clean.

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For those who do not object to making themselves utterly hideous by night in order to be beautiful by day, there is a new face preservative, a kid face mask invented by Madame Rowley, which is supposed to smooth out wrinkles, in fact almost to make us beautiful for ever. It is not a pretty idea, but it is preferable to raw veal poultices—said to be Mrs. Langtry's wrinkle cure.

***

To choose the flower emblem of the State of New York by a plebiscite of its children was a pretty notion for a people whose thoughts are generally so clever and grand that one forgets to think of their beauty. And there was not only prettiness but fitness in the idea that the rising generation, who have the longest life interest in the question, should decide whether they should adopt the rose or the golden rod as the future flower of the Empire State. The results of a poll taken in the 113 school commissioners districts was 294,816 votes for the rose and 206,402 for the golden rod, giving a majority of 88,414 in favour of the rose, which in consequence is elected the emblem of the Empire State. If there is anything in heredity, it would naturally be expected that the voting would have gone the other way; but apparently the worship of the almighty dollar in effigy is not inherent in young New Yorkers, unless perhaps like gout it skips a generation.

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Inventive genius is not a male monopoly in the States. One American woman—may her shadow never grow less!—has lately brought out a mechanical appliance for sweeping the streets; another lady, who will earn the blessings of this nerve-racked generation, has patented a machine for deadening the noise of trains and car wheels.

***

It is interesting to those who love old customs, as well as to those who are so old-fashioned as to believe in the success of marriage as an institution, to learn that on Lammas Monday the Dunmow Flitch of Bacon will be claimed by three couples who, having been married a year without fret or jar, are still contented to jog on together. One is a clergyman and his wife from North Devon, another is a Sussex doctor and his wife, and the third a clerk and his wife at Hounslow. It is said that, owing to the doubtful position of the claimants, the proceedings on Bank Holiday are likely to be more than usually interesting. Is it not evidence that middle class matrimony is apt to prove a failure when the unusual social position of the claimants this year is matter for remark?

***

Talking of unusual marriages, it is said that Mr. Justice Wright, the Radical Judge who has been recently elevated to the Bench, is engaged to be married to Miss Muriel Chermside. The wedding of a judge of the High Court is of such rare occurrence that special interest is taken in the ceremony, which is fixed for the 11th of August.

***

Another royal visitor to England—not the Crown Prince of Italy but of Roumania—is looking out for a wife. It is said he has given up the idea of love in a cottage with Mlle. Vacaresco, and thinks of consoling himself by marrying Princess Marie of Edinburgh.

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When Dickens said of unequal marriages "There is no disparity like unsuitability of mind and purpose," he had no idea of the nicety to which the art of match-making might be carried. His idea of suitability was probably limited in the case of an old man to a question of the wife's fitness to make poultices and barley water—of her readiness to shake up pillows and put down footstools—of her devotion in fact to all the disagreeable tasks that make the evening of an old man's life a little less weary to himself and to other people. And Dickens' idea of suitability of mind and purpose in a young man's wife was possibly something even easier to find. A creature of any age who would dance when the young man piped, laugh when he joked, and sympathize when he sneezed—this would have been in Dickens' day the highest degree of fitness necessary to ensure a happy life journey together. But those were pre-faddist days. How meagre, how limited, would such a marriage of matter without mind appear to the ardent enthusiast who, in the following advertisement, shows his object in forming a matrimonial connection is based purely on the noble idea of completing by the union a unique collection of postage stamps:—"A collector of postage stamps, possessing a collection of 12,544 stamps, desires to marry a lady, an ardent collector also, who must possess the blue penny Mauritius stamp of 1847." This is a true example of suitability of mind and purpose. In a wife dowered with used-up postage stamps, especially the penny blue Mauritius stamp of 1847, he will dispense with the usual qualifications—youth, beauty, temper, talents, cash, etc.—all that makes married life bliss do the average Benedict. Candidates who can fulfil the requisite conditions are requested to apply at once to the Mauritius newspaper *Moniteur de l'Ile Maurice*.

***

The grand fuss that was got up for the benefit of Miss Kate Greenfield has had a rather ludicrous finale. After harrowing our hearts and rending our spirits with the tale of a young girl torn from her happy home and made prisoner by the unchivalrous Kurd, it turns out that there was not the faintest call for our sympathy, the lady having by her own words—"I love Aziz and I am Mussulman"—acknowledged her surrender, heart and soul, to her captor. It is of course an eminently satisfactory ending. We must not quarrel with it because it is less of a tragedy than a farce. No one can question the young woman's right, if she is of age, to choose her own life-partner and her own fetich. And if she is not of age, every one must congratulate her parent on being compulsorily relieved of the charge of a daughter who encourages the advances of Kurdish gentlemen of unknown antecedents. The only harm done is that when the next alarm is raised about a girl lost, stolen, or strayed, we shall remember Aziz—and do nothing.

***

"Woman's Influence in the East" is the title of a new biographical book by John J. Poole which will be soon published by Mr. Elliot Stock. The work should be interesting, as it will contain accounts of noble ladies of India in former days as well as of the influential women of our own times.

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In the forthcoming number of *Lucifer*, the organ of the Theosophical Society, there will be an article by Mrs. Annie Besant, recanting the errors of Malthusianism, of which doctrine she was once an ardent advocate, as shown in her pamphlet, "The Law of Population," a work on the same subject as Mr. Bradlaugh's publication "The Fruits of Philosophy," for which both Mrs. Besant and Mr. Bradlaugh were prosecuted. Mrs. Besant proposes to withdraw her pamphlet from circulation, and to do her best to teach the new view of the question which was learned in the school of the Theosophists.

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A well-known woman, the Countess of Chambrun, has passed away, and with her disappears one of last of the famous salons of the century. Famous in quite another phase of existence Madame Bonnemain, the lady of the red carnations, when General Boulanger's name was a power in France, has died in Brussels. "Exile is killing me" she wrote to an intimate friend, adding later, these words: "Je suis prete a sacrifier pour notre cause ma fortune, et pour lui ma vie." Fate was not kind to Madame Bonnemains in her marriage with Viscomte Pierre de Boanemains, from whom, at her request, she was divorced; it was still less kind in not fulfilling her dream of a triumphal entry into the Palais de l'Elysee; and least kind of all in taking her away so young. "Le pire des defauts est d'etre mort."

A CLEVER GANG OF SHARPERS.

WARNING TO WHOLESALE TRADERS.

MERCHANTS in Bombay and managers of large firms would do well to beware of a party of clever swindlers who have taken up their abode in a large bungalow at Ferguson Road, and to take warning from the experiences of the representative of a large firm in Bombay who ran a narrow escape the other day from falling into their clutches. The mode in which these thieves—for they are nothing else—carry on their work is undoubtedly smart, although their plan is not a new one. We have heard before of men being enveigled away to a house, induced to gamble, and robbed of all they possessed. That is apparently the method of those dangerous visitors now residing at Ferguson Road; but their method of "fleecing" unwary victims will best be understood by one instance we propose to relate, which may serve as a warning to others whom they may try to swindle. A few days ago, a man, described as a stout, well-dressed Hindu, entered a certain wholesale establishment in Bombay, the name of which we withhold, for certain reasons, in the meantime, and asked for the manager, whom, for convenience, we will call Mr. A. The Hindu explained that he was the agent for a certain Raja at present on a visit to Bombay, and he wished, he said, to leave an order for four hundred cavalry outfits. Mr. A. was naturally delighted at the prospect of obtaining so large an order for his firm, and expressed his willingness to undertake the contract. The Hindu said the Raja stayed in a bungalow at Malabar Hill, but he came to another bungalow at Ferguson Road every morning to transact business. Would Mr. A., then, come to Ferguson Road next morning and have an interview with the Raja? This was agreed upon, and the fat Hindu returned the following morning for Mr. A., whom he drove to Ferguson Road. At the door of a certain bungalow they stopped, and Mr. A. was invited to enter. Mr. A. did so, and soon found himself being profoundly salaamed by a crowd of well-dressed natives, who appeared to be the servants of the chief. The room he was in, too, was if not extravagantly at least handsomely furnished. But there was no Raja there—only, on a carpet, a man lying, apparently very sick. He saluted his visitor, apologised for being in that state, and said he was very unwell. He pretended to be the Raja's *pucca* agent, the fat Hindu being apparently only a sub-agent or superior sort of servant. The sick man was sorry the Raja was not there, but he began to question Mr. A. about his terms for four hundred cavalry outfits. The latter said they would cost Rs. 212-8-0 each, upon which the sick agent asked him if he secured the order for him, how much commission he would give him. To that Mr. A. replied he would be contented with the Rs. 200, which would mean Rs. 80,000 for the four hundred, and allowing the agent the extra Rs. 12-8, that would mean Rs. 5,000 as commission to him. The agent seemed to think this a very good bargain, and shaking hands with Mr. A. promised he would use his influence with the Raja, and if he came back again on the morrow he would no doubt get the order. Accordingly at ten o'clock the following morning the fat Hindu came again to Mr. A's warehouse in Bombay, and drove him out once more to Ferguson Road. There he was saluted by the same servants, and after waiting a short time the Raja himself appeared. He was dressed like a Hyderabad nobleman in handsomely embroidered clothes, and was literally covered with diamonds and other costly jewels. There was one curious feature about him, and that was that his face was almost unrecognisable by reason of a large pair of "goggles" which he wore across his eyes, completely hiding whatever expression he may have had. To the Raja Mr. A was introduced, and after some conversation about the outfits, the price, &c., His Highness expressed himself satisfied, but said he only wanted one hundred outfits for himself, and that the other three hundred were for a noble friend of his up-country to whom he had written. Would Mr. A. kindly come back next day, when he (the Raja) would no doubt have received the reply he wanted, and a settlement would be come to about the contract? Mr. A. was beginning to feel worried by this time with his repeated visits to Ferguson Road, but anxious not to lose the large order he did go back.

The second act of the comedy now began. While waiting for the goggle-eyed Raja, a man whom Mr. A. had not been seen before appeared. He looked like a Parsee, was well-dressed, and wore a Persian cap. Addressing the fat Hindu first referred to, he began telling him of his wonderful manipulations of cards, and how he had won an almost fabulous amount from a certain person in Poona but a few days ago. The stout one began to grow interested. The Parsee took from his pocket a pack of round cards, and which had horses upon them, and began explaining how he manipulated them, so that he was bound to win every time he dealt them out.

"Now," said the Parsee, "you try and get the Raja to play with me. He has lakhs and lakhs of rupees. It will not matter if I win a lot of money from him. I am a poor man, and I want to get my daughter married."

The fat Hindu would not listen to this at first, but the Parsee persisting the former said, "Then look here, if I get His Highness to play with you, how much of your winnings will you give me?"

"I will give you," said the sharper "six annas out of every rupee I win."

The Hindu laughed at the idea, and insisted on share and share alike, which after much debate was agreed upon between the two. Mr. A. hearing all this conversation felt rather annoyed that he should be a party, though only a spectator, to such a swindling transaction as was about to be attempted, but determined to wait and see how things went before interfering.

Presently His Spectacled Highness appeared, and after saluting Mr. A. he asked who the Parsee stranger was, when it was explained to the Goggle-eyed chief that he was a sort of conjurer who could show him a number of card tricks. His Highness" was delighted, and after some time was prevailed upon to play. Every time the cards were dealt the stakes were doubled, and each time the Raja lost, till in a few minutes he had been "fleeced" to the extent of Rs. 2,400. Mr. A. then thought it was time to interfere. He told the spectacled Raja he was being swindled, and advised him to stop playing, which advice the Raja took. He produced a cash box and taking therefrom a large roll of notes paid the Parsee the money he had won, and retired to his private room. A dispute then took place between the sharper and the fat Hindu. The latter demanded his share of the winnings, whereupon the Parsee turned on him and said. "Not a pie! You promised not to interfere with the play, but when this gentleman," pointing to Mr. A. "called me a swindler, you backed him up and advised His Highness to stop playing. I the law took pains, to provide an adequate opportunity. One cannot accept the suggestion, that uncharitable malice is always too ready to make that professional rivalries and jealousies are too strong for the fraternal amity which should unite members of the same profession, to secure the joint and harmonious action necessary for such a purpose. Whatever the reason, it is all very well now to make the merry and find fault, but the stigma of failing in their proper duty must attach not to the Commissioner and the Corporation, but to the profession, and in a lesser degree, to the public. But it is not too late even now. There is still an opportunity before them yet when the by-laws are submitted to the Government.

One word as to Mr. Steven's proposal to compel house-owners to employ licensed surveyors not only to prepare plans, but to carry out the work. This sounds a very plausible suggestion. But I suppose Mr. Stevens is aware that in London, for example, it is found that jerry-building has found a way to thrive with qualified architects even better than it did without them. It is not so long ago that it came out that corruption was almost universally rife among those who were believed to look after buildings. And it should not be forgotten that jerry-building is a modern product of scientific progress in India. The maistry of old, as a rule, erred rather in the way of putting in too much strength and durability. Mr. Steven's proposals in this respect therefore, though well calculated to benefit the profession, require to be carefully examined.—Yours, &c.

Aug. 21. PHEROZESHA M. MEHTA.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Times* writes:—A terrible act of brutality perpetrated by the Russian authorities at Warsaw has caused great indignation throughout Poland. As usual, the facts have come out little by little and considerably after date. It was on the 31st of May last that the daughter of General Pouzeeff, who is but a child, was struck with a ball in the Saxe Gardens at Warsaw by a Polish boy. The servant called for the police, and the boy was taken and locked up all night. A full report of the incident was drawn up and sent to the Governor-General of the province, General Gourko. On the morrow General Gourko replied that the boy must be flogged, and should received 25 lashes. According to the law, corporal punishment can only be administered to children by their parents, but Winter's father was dead. The police ordered it to be done by Mr. Olchefski, the boy's tutor or guardian. In accordance with the law, the prison doctor was called, then the boy was brought from his cell, stripped, and the flogging began. At the seventh stroke he fainted and the doctor interfering said it would be danger ous to inflict such violent punishment. The boy was a of highly nervous disposition, and the doctor could not answer for his life if such torture was continued. Mr. Olchefski also was a horror-stricken at the effect the blows had produced. He angrily threw the whip away and said the police might close his case and ruin him if they choose, but nothing should persuade him to finish the flogging. Finding that both doctor and tutor remained obdurate, the police and prison authorities sent a dispatch to the Governor-General asking for instructions and relating all that had occurred. It will scarcely be credited that General Gourko, the hero of the Plevna Pass, at once telegraphed back that the flogging was to be finished. The police therefore, the tutor persisting in his refusing to act, had to give the unfortunate boy the remaining 18 blows so as to complete the sentence.

He did return next morning, and he was at once asked by the fat Hindu how much money he had brought. Mr. A. said he had Rs. 5,000, although in reality he had nothing, but he was determined to get a final interview with the Raja as to the order for the cavalry outfits. His Highness appeared once more, and beckoning to his agent the fat Hindu, Mr. A. heard him whisper in Hindustani.

"Has he got the money?"

"Yes," replied the agent also in a whisper.

"How much?" inquired the Raja.

"Rs. 5,000!"

"That is good," muttered His Highness, and he approached Mr. A. and asked him politely if he meant to play. But Mr. A.'s suspicions were now thoroughly roused. He had no longer any doubt but that he was being imposed upon by a gang of swindlers, and he promptly replied that he had not come there to gamble but on business. Did His Highness want those cavalry outfits or not? This sharp retort the Raja received very calmly and said.

"Well, I am sorry I have not yet heard from my friend, but you can go on with the hundred outfits for myself."

Mr. A was not, however, to be put off with that, and said that before he could go on making the outfits, he would require a substantial sum in advance. As was to be expected, the Raja would not pay the sum named. He merely said he would have to satisfy himself as to the genuineness of Mr. A.'s firm. He would, however, call on him at his office the following morning, and if Mr. A. satisfied him as to his ability to carry out the contract properly, he should have the order and the money at once.

As may be imagined, neither the Raja nor his agent have been seen by Mr. A. from that day to this, and the police being informed of the matter, it would seem, from inquiries that have been made, that more than one has been swindled by the same gang in the same manner as they tried to trick Mr. A.; but rather than admit how they have been done, they prefer to suffer their losses in silence than lay a charge against the swindlers. Until a charge is made the police are powerless to act, but it is as well that the managers of large firms in the city should be warned in time in case they may receive a visit from the stout Hindu or any other "agent" of his Highness the Raja of the Black Goggles.

THE BUILDING BY-LAWS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is one of the pleasantest of occupations to find fault with other people, though it happens, not unfrequently, that people who are given to amusing themselves in this way live in glass houses. I should be very much inclined to class Mr. F. W. Stevens among people of this variety, but that I find myself able to do myself the pleasure of congratulating him upon the effort he seems to have at length brought himself to make, to awake to a sense of his public duty towards the city to which he owes the opportunity of gaining that distinction which he has so admirably deserved and which has made him known through the whole country. I quite agree with him that it was a sight for the gods to see grave Councillors cut the most remarkable capers and dance the most curious antics over a delightful medley of joints and rafters, beams and scantlings. Nobody can more heartily laugh with him over this farcical exhibition than they themselves. But has it ever struck Mr. Stevens that, in doing what they were struggling to do to his great amusement, they were manfully endeavouring to do their duty, while those whose duty and interest it was to help them were fast asleep, when they should have been up and doing, and only "looked on," when they should have been toiling in the midst of the fray. I need not tell Mr. Stevens that the Legislature has entrusted the Commissioner and the Corporation with the task of framing by-laws for a variety of objects, among them, building by-laws. But, at the same time, the Legislature has wisely ordained that all persons and bodies interested in their subject matter as well as the general public, and lastly the Government, should cooperate in making them as efficient and suitable as possible; and it has shown the way, and provided the method and the means by which this could be done. To this end, section 464 of the Municipal Act provides that "It shall be the duty of the Commissioner from time to time to lay before the Corporation for their consideration a draft of any by-law which he shall think necessary or desirable for the furtherance of any purpose of this Act, and section 465 provides that "(1) No by-law shall be finally approved by the Corporation, unless notice of the intention of the Corporation to take the same into consideration has been given by advertisement in the *Bombay Government Gazette* and in the local newspapers six weeks at least before the day of the meeting at which the Corporation finally consider such by law. (2) The Corporation shall, before approving the by-law, receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made in writing by any person with respect thereto before the day of the said meeting; and any person desiring to object to a by-law, on giving written notice to the Commissioner of the Corporation, not less than ten days before the day of the said meeting, shall be entitled to be heard by himself or his counsel, attorney or agent, be heard by the Corporation thereon at the said meeting, but not so as that more than one person be heard on the same matter of objection."

The Municipal Commissioner did his part of the work by getting, in the first instance, his executive officers to prepare a draft of building by-laws, which they considered necessary for the requirements of the city. He seems to have done more; for with that versatile power of application to any subject which distinguishes him in a remarkable degree, he seems to have set himself to study the subject with a view to consider the draft himself in the light of all such professional advice and guidance which he could procure from outside, without running the risk of a professional bill to back them. With such revision as a Committee of the Corporation with Mr. M. C. Marzban at their hand could give the draft thus prepared, it was laid before the Corporation, which directed the proper notices under section 465 to be given. Then came the turn of the public and the profession to do their respective duties. The Commissioner and the Corporation are both mercilessly criticised and laughed at in turns by the public and the profession; but how have they done that duty? The public woke up at the very last moment and sent in a hastily prepared and hastily considered representation; the profession continued to sleep the sleep of what I shall content myself by calling lazy indifference. The frantic efforts of the Corporation to do the best under such circumstances, with Mr. Morris—sent by a few housekeepers to aid them—has at length roused them, I cannot say to a sense of their duty, but to a glimmering perception of their own want of public spirit and professional duty. Could they not have within the time given to them, met together, appointed a Committee of leading men, and submitted a reasoned representation on the blunder and the hardships of the proposed by-laws, and appeared before the Corporation to give them the benefit of their knowledge and experience. Such a joint and united representation from a body of experts speaking in the name of the whole profession would have been invaluable. The weight of such an opinion would have been irresistible. Instead of this, they have left only an empty echo to answer where is such a respresentation, for which the law took pains, to provide an adequate opportunity. One cannot accept the suggestion, that uncharitable malice is always too ready to make that professional rivalries and jealousies are too strong for the fraternal amity which should unite members of the same profession, to secure the joint and harmonious action necessary for such a purpose. Whatever the reason, it is all very well now to make the merry and find fault, but the stigma of failing in their proper duty must attach not to the Commissioner and the Corporation, but to the profession, and in a lesser degree, to the public. But it is not too late even now. There is still an opportunity before them yet when the by-laws are submitted to the Government.

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THE BANKING OF THE MUNICIPAL FUNDS.

At the adjourned meeting of the Corporation held in the Municipal Offices on Thursday afternoon, the debate was resumed on the question of the banking of the Municipal funds. Mr. George Cotton presided, and there were also present:—Messrs. Amirudin Tyabjee, Anandrao Narayen Vasudeo, Brigade-Surgeon S. O'B. Banks, Messrs. Barjorjee Sorabjee Shroff, Bhagwandas Narottamdas, Balchandra Krishna Bhatwadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. E. B. Carroll, J. P. Cornfoath, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Messrs. Cowasjee Pestonjee, Damodar Tapidas, Darashaw Rattanjee Ghiskiar, Dinshaw Eduljee Wachs, J. B. Duxbury, Ebrash Raghunath Khote, Elappa Balaram, Fazulbhoy Jusabhai Laljee, the Hon'ble Fazulbhoy Visram, Messrs. Grattan Geary, Haamabhai Visram, Harkisondas Narottamdas, Jagmohandas Vandrawandas, Jamshedjee Pallonjee Kapadia, the Hon'ble Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Messrs. Jaya Karadi Lingu, Kalchand Nowrojee Kabrajee, K. M. Shroff; Brigade-Surgeon G. A. Maconochie, Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, Messrs. Muljee Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Naoroje Beiramjee Suntook, S. A. Nathan, Pherozeshah Merwanjee Mehta, H. M. Phipson, Purshotamdas Mungaldas Nathubhoy, Rahimtula Mohamed Sayani, Shivajee Dharmajee, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Vandrawandas Purshotamdas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, and Captain W. P. Walshe.

Permission having been given at the outset to the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik and Colonel Merewether to withdraw the amendments they had proposed when the matter was last before the Corporation.

The Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram moved the same motion as was submitted by him on that occasion, viz.:—"That, in accordance with the recommendation contained in the Standing Committee's resolution No. 3008, dated 20th May, 1891, the President be requested to apply to Government for the amendment of the Municipal Act in such a way as to give the Corporation power to deposit its funds in any bank or banks in Bombay, it being left to the Standing Committee to decide upon the place or places of deposit and the limit of deposit in each. (2) That the manipulation of the funds so deposited be left with the Commissioner within the limits so fixed. (3) That the amount thus deposited in each bank be stated on the agenda paper of each meeting of the Standing Committee." In moving the motion, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy said they all knew the circumstances under which the matter came up before them last month. It was on a proposal of the Standing Committee, based on the recommendation of their Sub-Committee, to ask Government to amend the Municipal Act so as to enable them to deposit their money in any of the local banks instead of the Presidency bank alone, which was a right enjoyed by everybody all over the world. He was greatly surprised to see the opposition offered to the proposal on the last occasion. One of the grounds of opposition was that Government were not likely to accede to their request, but surely that was no reason why they should not place their views in the matter before them. If Government chose to refuse the request they would not be any worse off than at present. On the other hand, if they agreed to do what was asked for one of the two following things must happen. They would either be able to re-arrange the matter with the Bank of Bombay, or open accounts with some other bank or banks, which must result in a substantial benefit to the Corporation—something like Rs. 50,000 per annum. The other objection was as to any extra risk they would be running in depositing their monies with the Exchange Banks instead of the Presidency Bank (although it did not follow that they would by so doing), but he was sure every business man would consider it to be simply nominal, inasmuch as almost all the Exchange Banks were practically as safe and strong as the Presidency Banks; and some of them were even better—to judge by the enormous capitals at their command. If they ran a little more risk in business than the Presidency Bank, it fell on their own shareholders and not the depositors. The depositors were only affected when all the capital of a bank was swamped away, which must be considered to be a very unlikely thing to happen. He thought, therefore, they ought to be on their level best to earn some interest on our money instead of allowing it to remain barren, especially when they paid for 4 to 5 per cent. in their loans. For his own part he was of opinion that money was always worth here over 2 per cent. per annum, and he failed to see how it was that the Bombay Bank would not allow them that interest when all the Exchange Banks did. Perhaps, it was on the principle referred to elsewhere by a shrewd man of business that "if one can get money for nothing, there is no reason why he should pay anything for it." All he could say was, that if they could not earn even 2 per cent. interest, people would have a rather poor idea about their business capabilities. It was to be hoped that they would not allow themselves to be carried away by any notions of the supposed unsafety of the Exchange Banks, or by the idea that because Government were said to be pressing the Port Trust to restrict their deposits to the Bombay Bank they were not likely to allow them to deposit elsewhere. On the contrary, he thought, it was more reasonable to suppose that Government would deal with each case on its own merits. Moreover, the Port Trust, we can be sure, would receive the fullest consideration.

Mr. J. R. Duxbury seconded the motion.

The Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik moved as an amendment—"(1) That, in the opinion of the Corporation, no case has been made out for going up to Government for a change in the Bombay Municipal Act or the Presidency Banks Act of 1876, with regard to the place of deposit of Municipal fund elsewhere than with the Bank of Bombay. (2) That, in the opinion of the Corporation, the system on which moneys are at present borrowed from the public and the manner in which a portion of them is subsequently invested is unsatisfactory, and requires improvement. (3) That, having regard to the safety of the Municipal fund, the Corporation think that any power given to the Municipality to deposit the Municipal fund elsewhere than with the chief Presidency Bank will tend to diminish the confidence of the investing public who have a large stake in the safe and sound administration of the fund; that the authority to deposit and transfer the Municipal fund which at present vests in the Corporation should remain undisturbed; that no reason has been shown to limit the powers of the Standing Committee in financial matters by allowing them to be exercised only on the recommendation of the Commissioner. (4) That, in the meanwhile, the Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Bombay be asked to state what concessions, if any, the Bank is prepared to make in regard to a profitable investment of the Municipal fund in the future." In the course of his remarks the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal said that now that they resumed the debate on the banking of the Municipal funds after more than a month, he trusted Councillors had had time to consider this matter carefully. To aid them in their deliberations and enable them to arrive at a just decision on the point, he and his friend Mr. Wachs had addressed a letter to the members of the Corporation. It would be remembered that the main contention of the Commissioner as to why the existing Municipal law should be so changed as to empower him to place the monies of the Municipality with other Banks than the Bank of Bombay was that the existing law placed him in a dilemma. That law required that he must place the surplus funds either at interest with the Bank of Bombay or invest in Government Paper. But since the Bank had refused to pay interest, and as he could not invest the money in Government Paper at the present high premium he was at a loss what to do. His object in having the law changed was to see that the surplus funds lying at the Bank of Bombay without interest should be transferred to Exchange Banks where they might yield interest. But Municipal funds were after all public money, and municipalities were but a decentralised department of the State. Hence the question at issue was not simply one of deposit at interest, but of deposit at interest with a sense of almost absolute safety. Hence also the liberty which a private individual had to place his moneys where he liked was in the case of the Municipality restricted. The broad principle in such cases was to leave the moneys in the custody of the institutions which had charge of the moneys of the State. It would be seen that the interest received from the Bank of Bombay on surplus Municipal moneys had averaged Rs. 27,000 during the last ten years. But there would not have been that amount realized if there had not been unspent loan balances. The point which the Corporation had to decide was to what cause is the dilemma of which the Commissioner spoke was due. Was it due to the existing law or to the provisions of the law not having been strictly followed out, or was it not due to another cause, namely, the present method of financing Municipal loans? He maintained that the difficulties of the Commissioner are not due to the law as it stood. If the procedure laid down in section 122 and its sub-sections had been followed strictly, no such dilemma as the Commissioner spoke of would have arisen. He had, according to those provisions, to invest the surplus funds in Government paper. That was the very advice the Bank of Bombay gave long before it notified its intention not to pay interest. [The Commissioner interposing observed that he had not received such a letter from the Bank.] If that advice had been followed, the investment of 22 or 18 lakhs would to-day have resulted in a profit of over one lakh of rupees. But such valuable advice at which a private capitalist would have jumped was disregarded, and the Commissioner came before the Standing Committee to discuss the Bank's six months' notice only in May last. They would thus see that the law was not answerable for the difficulties of the Commissioner's position. But it seemed to him that the main cause of the Commissioner's dilemma was to be found in the huge balances of unspent loans, and those balances resulted from an ill-advised and unthrifty system of financing loans. In proof of that he had only to invite their attention to the statement of invested loan and reserve funds given in the proceedings of the Standing Committee of the 8th July. That was a most important statement. An analysis of that statement showed that at the end of March last the balances of unspent loans and reserve fund were invested as follows:—(1) In 4 per cent. Government paper, 43·85 lakhs: in Municipal Debentures, 2·95 lakhs; in Port Trust Bonds 0·12 lakhs: and in deposits with the Bank of Bombay, 22·61 lakhs, making in all a total of 69·44 lakhs, or say, in round numbers, 70 lakhs. The interest at 5 per cent. on which the Municipality paid on those balances would amount to Rs. 34 lakhs a year. It will be wellworth having such huge sums of money and to pay interest thereon if they were needed for the immediate purposes of the loan works, or if the capacity of the loan works establishment to execute works was such as to absorb them in a year or two. But it appeared from a return in the last Administration Report that the existing Loan Works Establishment, exclusive of the staff employed on the Tansa Works, was capable of executing works of the average cost of six lakhs a year, but that, including the Tansa establishment, the work executed by the loan staff was equal to 26 lakhs a year on an average of five years (1885-86 to 1890-91). That was a very significant fact. The whole of the Tansa Loan Fund of 122 lakhs having been spent, the unspent balances belonged to ordinary loan works; and if they estimated the capacity of the staff to execute works at ten lakhs a year, the unspent balances would last for a period of five or six years at the least before they were exhausted. Why, then, have so much money on hand which was not required for loan works? The possession of such superfluous moneys meant a dead loss in interest. On the 44 lakhs of Government paper, there was the annual loss of Rs. 44,000 at one per cent. On the 22 lakhs of cash there was a loss of something like Rs. 66,000. The loss on those two sums alone was over one lakh a year. They were paying 5 per cent. on loans. Their investments in Government paper yielded 4 per cent. Their deposits yielded only 2 per cent. The interest on surplus deposits was reckoned as a gain. It was Rs. 27,000 during the last ten years. But that had to be set against the 5 per cent. interest on the sums which formed those deposits. Granting for a moment that the Commissioner was able to increase this interestamount from Rs. 27,000 to Rs. 40,000, still it could not make up the loss arising from interest at 5 per cent. On 18 lakhs it would not make up even half the loss. And all that loss admitted of being avoided by a better system of financing loans. Those figures at once showed (1) that moneys were borrowed far in excess of actual requirements; (2) that the inevitable result of such financing was to leave huge unspent balances; and (3) that it resulted in a substantial loss in interest. A prudent financier would scarcely raise moneys in excess of the requirements of a year. It was here that the initial error lay. Of the 12 lakhs drainage and water-works loan raised last year, half the amount not being required, was invested in Government paper. So in the case of the 35 lakhs loan on account of various sanitary works, more than half the amount, or 19 lakhs, was invested in Government paper. Those investments continued intact to the present day. If they had not had those balances on hand and wanted money, no more favourable time could be had for the purpose. They should have raised loans at 4½ per cent., or if as 5 per cent., at a high premium. On 70 lakhs the Municipality would have secured a profit of from 5 to 6 lakhs. Their debentures stood at 110 per cent. By the unthrifty system they had pursued they must have lost in interest alone something between 2 and 3 lakhs and were destined to lose more until the balances were spent away. It might be asked, how were they to get out of the dilemma? There was no difficulty about it so far as he could see. Raise no more loans for the present. The Commissioner had applied to the Government of India for permission to raise 25 lakhs on account of the last instalment of the Tansa loan. The permission might be obtained, but the loan might be raised hereafter, the expenditure being met from unspent balances. He would now come to some of the statements made by the Commissioner on the last occasion. He said the Calcutta Municipality was under no such restrictions as they were. That was quite true, but at the same time it was a fact, and the facts confirmed one view, that, though under no legal obligations to deposit its funds, the Calcutta Corporation did, as a matter of fact, place its funds with the Bank of Bengal, receiving no interest in consideration. That proved that prudence and safety dictated the adoption of that course. With regard to Madras, the Commissioner admitted that the Madras Municipality was under the restriction that it must deposit its funds either with the Bank of Madras or with any other bank with the sanction of Government; but since no such transfer had been applied for to that day, it was clear that a sense of safety overrode all other considerations in the case of the Madras Corporation. They were told by the Commissioner that they were at the absolute mercy of the Bank of Bombay, but, except in the matter of interest,the Bank had no power. Then the Commissioner gave instances of some of the English municipalities depositing their balances with county banks. But they were local banks with whose affairs the county municipalities were thoroughly familiar. What did they know of the affairs of their local Exchange Banks? Their head offices were situated in foreign countries. Their operations extended over vast areas. One such bank had twenty-two branches and seven agencies distributed over all parts of the world. From its last published accounts it appeared that it had to set apart some 20 or 21 lakhs from the reserve fund to meet contingent losses. In the case of the Presidency Banks, they were every week presented with a statement of their affairs and it was a notoworthy fact that, whereas some of the Exchange Banks lost heavily the Bank of Bombay incurred a trifling loss of Rs. 3,000. The Commissioner said it was a notorious fact that the Presidency Banks speculated in Government paper. That charge had been indignantly repelled by the Chairman of the Bank of Bombay, so he need say nothing further upon it. The Commissioner cited the instance of one of the Exchange Banks as occupying a position as strong as the three Presidency Banks put together. But it seemed that in making that statement the Commissioner had lost sight of the consideration as to what constituted the true strength of a bank. The true strength of a bank consisted in the proportion which its capital and reserve bore to its liabilities. In the case of the bank referred to by him it appeared from the last published accounts that this proportion was 1·36 per cent., whereas in that of the Bank of Bengal it was 52 per cent., and in that of the Bank of Madras 39 per cent. Those were stubborn facts; they pointed conclusively to the exceptionally strong position occupied by the Presidency Banks compared with that of the bank whose resources were said to be equal to those of the three Presidency Banks put together. Another fact to be borne in mind was that in native Indian banking and mercantile circles the banker was looked upon as possessing a higher credit when he received deposits at interest than when he received deposits at no interest. Another statement of the Commissioner deserves notice. To quote his own words: "A bank does not collapse. I repeat without notice." To those among the Councillors who were mercantile men, he asked who ever heard of a bank collapsing by previous notice? Generally, the first intimation of collapse given to its depositors and constituents by a bank was by the closing of its doors. But even supposing that not to be the case, did it not follow that the Municipality would be in a position to get earlier information of collapse than a merchant so as to be able to withdraw its deposits in time? Yet another statement of the Commissioner was that depositors had preferential and first claims on the assets of a bank which had stopped payment. He ventured to deny that. Depositors ranked with *all other* creditors, who, of course, had a preference in the distribution of the assets over shareholders. There was no other priority of claim. Coming to the last observation made by the Commissioner, he found that he did not want to leave the Bank. "What I want," said the Commissioner, "is the *power* to leave it, and if we had that power, probably this matter would never have come before the Corporation." To business men it would at once be apparent that it was in the possession of any such power as this that the danger mainly lurked. It was perhaps only natural that the possession of such a power should tempt one to use it, and they knew from past experience what disorders and ruin the use of a power of that nature had led to. Old Councillors would remember that it was the power to advance on the security of joint stock companies' shares and the temptation it gave which led to the sharp, swift, and sudden collapse of the old Bank of Bombay. In the permanent interests of the Municipality, therefore, it was to be earnestly hoped that no such power as was demanded will be given. It was enough here to say that the Bank's refusal to allow interest arises from its ability to do so on account of the present plethora of money and not from a knowledge that they were bound to keep the balances with the Bank. For the reasons he had given it was scarcely to be supposed that Government would consent to a line of policy diametrically opposed to that which it had seen fit to adopt in the case of the Port Trust. If the Corporation had to court certain defeat, it might adopt the Commissioner's recommendation, but otherwise it should reject it.

Mr. Suntook seconded the amendment.

Mr. P. M. Mehta wished to know if the amendment was in order, for the greater part of it gave reasons for negativing the original proposition, while the remaining portion had reference to a subject which was not then before the Corporation.

The President ruled that the amendment was out of order.

Colonel Merewether said while the motion proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy was sufficient for the purposes of the Standing Committee in bringing the matter to the no ice of the Corporation, he thought that it required amplifying before being sent to Government, and he therefore moved the following amendment:—"(*a*) That the President be requested to apply to Government to amend the Municipal Act in such a way as to leave the Corporation free to dispose of its surplus moneys whether by deposit or investment or otherwise, in such a manner as shall seem good to them. (*b*) That this may be done by repealing section 122, sub-section (1), and making verbal alterations in section 122 sub-section 2. (*c*) That it be pointed out to Government that no restriction is placed upon the Corporation in the matter of raising taxes under the Act or the matter of expending them when raised, and they respectfully submit that there is no valid ground for treating them as unfit to take due and proper care of their moneys between the time when they are received and the time when they are spent. (*d*) That the Act at present confines them to the two alternatives of depositing their surplus fund with the Bank of Bombay at interest or investing them in public securities; that, as the Bank have refused to allow them interest, they ought, in order to keep strictly within the law, to invest them; but the high prices of public securities render this inexpedient. (*e*) That the average annual loan fund balances of the Municipality with the Bank of Bombay have been during the past three years more than eighteen lakhs, while the mean minimum Bank rate of interest during the same period has been more than 5½ per cent; that on these balances the Bank has been paying their interest up to last June at a mean annual rate of 2 per cent., but have refused to pay interest for the future even at this low rate, and the Exchange Banks would probably gladly receive the Municipal balances on these terms, but the Corporation are debarred from availing themselves of the opportunity; that deposits withdrawable at all are practically as safe with Exchange Banks as with Presidency Banks, and the Corporation are, therefore, deprived of interest on their balances without any compensating advantage in the way of greater security. (*f*) That the present state of the law goes so far as to debar the Corporation even from the perfectly safe operation of lending their balances to banks or other parties on the security of Government paper. (*g*) That the circumstance that Government allow their balances to lie without interest at the Presidency Banks has no bearing upon the question one way or the other, as reasons for doing so may and do exist which have no application to the case of the Corporation. (*h*) That the Corporation respectfully repudiate analogies drawn from either Calcutta or Madras, but if a comparison is to be made they venture to point out that no such restrictions as exist in their case exist either at Calcutta or Madras, any more than at any borough in Great Britain. (*i*) That the President be requested to forward a copy of this resolution and to add that if the Corporation are to be confined to the Bank of Bombay as at present they respectfully request Government to guarantee the security of their funds at that Bank. It is but fair, they submit, that if they are compelled to place their balances at any given bank, the security of their funds in the quarter chosen for them should be guaranteed to them." Colonel Merewether observed that it seemed simply outrageous that a great body like the Corporation of Bombay should be bound hand and foot and made to place their balances, which at times were very large, in a bank without any stipulation being made by that bank, as to interest for the use of such money. Two members of the Corporation had taken upon themselves to circulate a pamphlet in which they lectured the body for the way in which they had neglected their duty: in fact, accused them of a want of ordinary prudence and foresight and so on. It was very easy to find fault but it was well to bear in mind that one of the gentlemen connected with the pamphlet, and who had also repeated its contents in a long speech, had been not only on the Corporation but the Standing Committee for many years, and Colonel Merewether did not think he had ever done anything—(laughter)—in the direction of very decided reform for the omission of which he so severely lectured his colleagues.

The Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal: I am compelled to say in regard to this matter that I was not present when it was discussed at the Standing Committee; but I took the opportunity of recording my views on the subject, and they totally differed from the views of the Standing Committee.

Mr. K. N. Kabraji seconded the amendment. While agreeing with Mr. Javerilal as to the desirability of the funds being kept by an institution like the Bank of Bombay, he did not think they would be doing their duty if they allowed their large balances to lie idle. It was not the intention of the Commissioner or any member of the Corporation to use the power they proposed to ask for unless they were absolutely obliged to do so. It was not their wish or intention to leave the Bank of Bombay, and he thought if the application was made to Government it would have a very good effect on the Bank.

Mr. Jamsetjee Kapadia supported the amendment, as he quite agreed with the reasons which had been shown by the mover.

The Municipal Commissioner said:—Mr. President, I do not know whether it was altogether constitutional on the part of Mr. Javerilal and Mr. Wachs to have replied to me by means of the pamphlet I hold in my hand; but it was at all events convenient. We now have their statement of the case elaborately formulated in black and white. Mr. Javerilal and Mr. Wachs have, after taking six weeks to do it, replied to my last speech point by point in this paper, which no doubt you all have received, and Mr. Javerilal has again spoken to-day giving us a more rechauffée of the pamphlet. You have ruled mere rechauffées of the question whether our Loans have been judiciously financed in past years is not now before the Corporation but that it may be alluded to in support of either the amendment or the resolution. Mr. Javerilal referred to this question at considerable length and so did his pamphlet. We have before us a statement of the Municipal Investments on account of Loans and other funds up to 31st March, 1891. That statement shews that we had invested in public securities 47 lakhs and held at interest with the bank a sum of Rs. 22½ lakhs or a total of 69 lakhs. A good deal has been said about our keeping such large balances with the bank and Mr. Javerilal says we paid 5 per cent. interest on them all. A little knowledge is a dangerous thing; as a matter of fact we paid no interest on 16 out of those 22 lakhs and we realized 3 per cent. on the whole. On items 4 and 7 we paid no interest. In the 9 months ending 30th June we realized Rs. 31,000 as interest on those banked balances, and in the knowledge of the fact that interest would cease we have gradually exhausted them so that now only 6 lakhs are left, the greater part of which will be paid away in the current month. I will explain item by item how these balances came to be outstanding on 31st March (the Commissioner then proceeded to do so) what now becomes of the charge of unthrift? Will not the Corporation agree that they have been managed judiciously and so as to take the best advantage of circumstances as they were before 30th June and circumstances as they were after it? If we had not held these balances as long as we did these Rs. 31,000 of interest would have been lost to us. With regard to the 47 lakhs invested balances these consist of 31 lakhs of loan and 16 lakhs of revenue or say investment not derived from loans. (The Commissioner then explained seriatim why these amounts were still to the credit of the Municipality.) I have no idea to make them in the loans whenever we like. We must raise them in the rains. When that 35 lakhs loan was raised last year part of it was for Pawai, 15 lakhs were for roads, and there was besides laud on the flats and other items with the details of which I will not trouble the Corporation. 19 out of these 35 lakhs are now invested, but it is to be borne in mind that it is impossible to calculate to a rupee when money will be required. Out of these 35 lakhs 15 lakhs are to be paid for road extension which work goes on quietly and effectively. It may be that to-morrow a particular transaction in water[illegible] have been engaged for weeks may require[illegible] Municipality banks do not specially Accountant for 5 or 6 lakhs. These are contingencies which involve the purchase of land and the consideration of uncertain prices. For all that the Chief Accountant knows the fifteen lakhs may be spent before I go on leave. It will be futile to go into the questions, the various intricate questions which are connected with the financing of the loans as they depend upon the state of the money market and various contingencies which are not within the scope of my present discussion. Now suppose we had gone to the money market in March or April to raise half of these thirty-five lakhs. It so happens that this year money has remained extraordinarily cheap and that we might not have had much difficulty, but in any ordinary year what would happen if we came on the market in the middle of the export season? Either we could not raise the money or we could only raise it at a crushing discount. I should like to make one more remark with regard to the charge of unthrifty financing which shows how easy it is to misrepresent a policy the facts relating to which are not known, though in this case they might and ought to have been known. In the first two years of Tansa we raised 47 lakhs and we spent a great deal less and for this we are condemned. The reason is one that surely I need hardly refer to. It was that the Duct Contractors failed to do their work in the first year and in the second year did much less than they should have done, and consequently the loan was not spent within the time it ought to have been spent. Since the third year they have been doing their full work. It is the fault not of the Commissioner, nor of the Standing Committee, nor of the Engineer. It is the fault of the Contractor that the full allotment was not spent. I believe I can take up this loan question point by point and compl'etely refute all incriminating criticism, but as it has been obse'ved it is not now really before the Corporation. It presents many features of interest and I should be glad to have it raised at another time. The real question before us is whether our deposits should realize interest or not or rather that is not the full question. What I want the Corporation to consider is simply this, whether we should be free to deal with our money as we choose or whether we should leave fettering and unnecessary restrictions imposed on us. Whether our balances are or have been too large has nothing to do with the matter. If they are so small as to give us not more than Rs. 1,000 a month we ought not to rest satisfied unless we get those Rs. 1,000. Colonel Merewether has recast his former amendment and now presents to Government more clearly perhaps than in his last amendment did what our contention ought to be. We ought not to consider the question as being one between the Bombay Bank and the exchange banks. The question is whether this Corporation is to be free to deal with its own balances. It does not in the least follow that if Government in compliance with our prayer, as I believe Government would do, were to amend the act, it does not follow for a moment that we should deposit our money with one change bank rather than the Bank of Bombay, but we should have power to make our own arrangements. Above all securing as nearly as possible that absolute safety which Mr. Wachs requires. The way in which section 122 was drafted leaves no doubt that our money was intended to bring us interest, for it says distinctly that the funds are to be deposited with the Bank of Bombay *at interest*. It was never contemplated by the Legislature that our money should lie without interest. As regards addressing Government, I must say that if we are convinced that an application is just and reasonable we ought to make it whether Government are likely to reject it or not. But I do not believe that we shall meet with a rebuff. I anticipate that Government will amend the Act if we ask them to do so. There is not the slightest analogy between us and the Port Trust. The Port Trust has 490 lakhs of debt out of which 436 or nearly 90 per cent. are either lent by Government or raised on the Government guarantee. The financial affinity between Government and the Port Trust is therefore far closer than with us, and their position may well be held to give them some moral right of dictation which I am certain they would not claim with us. They can ask the Port Trust to consider what they have done for them in helping them to raise the funds for their requirements. The Corporation is not in that situation. The debt of the Corporation due to Government is but some 13 or 14 per cent. of the whole excluding the Vehar debt which is in a distinct category, and there is no probability or chance of Government lending us money in the future. If there was ever a strong case for the Government guarantee the Tansa loan was one, but Government refused. They practically told us and I am very glad they did that we must consider ourselves as entirely on our own legs as bound to depend on our own credit and this being so I am perfectly sure that Government would give the most grave consideration to the arguments advanced in Colonel Merewether's amendment, and I hope and believe that they will adopt the view that the Corporation having practically unrestricted power of taxation (for we shall never reach the limits which the Act allows) and unrestricted and uncontrolled powers of expenditure ought assuredly to be trusted to take care of their money between the time that is raised and the time that it is spent. As things stand now you may raise any money you like, and you may spend it practically as you like, but intermediately you are only allowed to place it in one particular chest. I believe that Government will agree with the Corporation that the situation is an unreasonable one, that this Corporation should not be treated like a boy who owns a rupee, but is not allowed to carry it with him, though he may spend it all in bad sweetmeats at a confectioner's shop if he likes. I feel with almost confident hope that the Government would consent to remove the unreasonable and unfair restriction which the act now imposes on the Corporation. One word with regard to the exchange banks which we are told so loudly and so persistently are not to be trusted as repositories of our funds. I have not the slightest wish to transfer our funds to them, but I hold more strongly than ever that we might do so with perfect safety if our deposits were withdrawable at call. My remark that a bank does not collapse without previous notice has been misrepresented. Our pamphleteers pretend to think I meant that they put up a notice to say that they were going to collapse or sent round and announced it by beat of *tabala*, but what I meant to say was that it is always known in the money market well before hand whether a bank is in that unstable condition which involves the risk of a final collapse, and my statement will be confirmed by all Bombay experience. It is utterly incorrect to say that the state of the French bank was not known. It was known weeks before. Mr. Kapadia says months before. I accept his statement as he knows more about those matters than I do, and if we had had funds deposited there, we should no doubt have withdrawn them. These exchange banks, these poor wretched shaky exchange banks, with whom we are not to deposit our money, would it surprise Mr. Javerilal to learn that the State does not hold the same opinion of them as he and Mr. Wachs do? With what bank does the Crown Colony of Hongkong bank? Do they know? Then I shall tell them, with the Hongkong and Shanghai Banks. The Crown Colonies of the Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Ceylon, with whom do they bank? Either with the Chartered Mercantile or the new Oriental Bank; and we are to go into a fit over the mere suggestion that they can be trusted to keep any one's money! I say any one's, for the cash of a private depositor is as dear to him as that of the ratepayers is to you, perhaps a little more so. One word about the argument that our funds being trust funds can only be confided to a Presidency or State bank. This "broad and safe and sound and wholesome principle" as the pamphleteers have it, when and where was this eternal law heard of till this question came before this Corporation? If it is one of universal application why is it not followed in Great Britain? I shall be glad if any gentleman can name a single British borough which is restricted in any way in the disposal of its balances. We are told in the pamphlet that the cases I quoted in my last speech were those of Scotch banks. As a matter of fact not a single one came under that category. Every single case I gave was that an English borough dealing with an English bank. I was told that the London County Council banked with the Bank of England. I believe Mr. Wacha said so. I have no knowledge whether they choose to do so or not, but looking through the Act which I have in my hand I find that it contains no restriction on any county council or county borough in the country; they are all absolutely free. The Corporation of Calcutta are free to deposit with any bank they like. We do not know the balances of the Calcutta Municipality. They may have reasons to continue depositing with the Bank of Bengal. The Bank of Bengal may have been and I believe has been of financial assistance to them. Putting all that aside the fact remains of fact now that the Corporation of Calcutta has always deposited with the Bank of Bengal. It is not true. Some years ago they banked with the Agra Bank. They have a liberty we have not, and they have availed themselves of it. This shows how such statements as those made in this pamphlet are used to mislead—in ignorance of course, but before positive statements are made those who make them should verify their facts If this power is given to the Corporation it will not be rashly used. After three or four years the Corporation will congratulate themselves on possessing it and neither in three or four nor in three and four and fifty years will they, I am confident, regret that it has been given them. It has been stated over and over again that even the exchange banks trust themselves so little that they deposit with the Bank of Bombay. To what extent is this statement true? It is not because they have any misgivings as to their commercial security. It is because the Bank of Bombay has even very great advantage as compared with other banks. It has a guard of Her Majesty's soldiery with rifles and bayonets and is therefore less exposed to burglarious entry. That is one reason. The other I believe is that it is the general clearing house. These are the two and I believe the only two reasons why the exchange banks deposit their money with the Bank of Bombay. Much has been made and rightly made of the necessity that our balances should be safe. I repeat that safety is a relative term. I am told absolute safety is what is required. There is no such thing in existence. You must get the best safety you can. The chairman of the Bank of Bombay, in a recent speech at a general meeting, criticized my assertion that the presidency banks speculate in Government paper. He said this was an "unwarranted remark" that the "accusation" had never been made before and that the Bank of Bombay "invested" for the sake of the interest, not with any view to profit on the sale. His remark demands an answer from me, though his account of the transaction is much the same as mine. I accept my distinguished relatives' statement of course with the reverence which it deserves from me, but if the context of my remark to which he takes exception be studied it will be observed that I did not use the word speculation in any invidious sense. In that definition which I myself gave, I said speculation is an operation dependent on a forecast of future and uncertain values. Does not the Bank of Bombay engage in uncertain operations which do not appertain to exchange? I ask the business men here whether the Presidency banks do not speculate in that sense according to the above meaning—in Government paper? The word speculation may, however, convey commercially a sense different to that which I assigned to it, a sense in which I did not mean to use it, a sense in which I withdraw it; though I still accept with some hesitation the statement that dealings in Government paper by presidency banks are solely by way of investment. But the gist of my argument ought to have been clear. All commercial transactions involve an element of risk, and it is fallacious to talk as if deposits with any bank were absolutely safe. It is a matter of comparison. To the extent to which a bank invests in a medium which fluctuates in value like Government paper, that investment not being intended as a final disposal of its funds, to that extent its operations involve an element and a serious element of risk. To the secretary who makes the investment it is a matter of speculation whether it will realize the value which he at the time thinks of realizing. This was my meaning and I confess I do not myself see any great difference between Mr. Forrest's description and my own description of the transaction, though I were to accept the assertion that the purchase of Government paper with a bank rate of six per cent. is for the sake of the interest. In a leader in the *Bombay Gazette* Mr. Forrest's remarks are referred to with the comment that his account of the transaction "we shall all agree is of course quite another thing." I cannot help thinking the writer had his thumb over his left shoulder when he wrote that. Since the last debate I have had some correspondence with the Bank of Bombay which it will interest the Corporation to hear extracts from. Great stress has been laid upon the fact or rather upon the fiction that the bank withheld interest on our deposits only because money is cheap. If this were indeed the reason why no interest is paid on our deposits, that the state of the money market is such, that the bank cannot afford to do it if we could reckon on again getting our interest under a changed condition of things, then indeed I could understand the Corporation deprecating a change though even then they would I think be wrong in doing so; but is it a fact that the policy of the Bank of Bombay is dictated by the existing state of the money market that it is a temporary and occasional policy; that was a point on which the chairman of the bank laid stress and it is a most important point; if the bank withhold interest merely on this account the Corporation might with some show of reason hesitate to adopt Colonel Merewether's amendment. They might say let us bide our time, it is not worth our while for fifty or sixty thousand rupees to alter existing arrangements These are, however, not facts but fictions. I had some little trouble in obtaining from the secretary to the bank a distinct answer to my question whether existing arrangements were susceptible of change in a changed condition of things. I sent an extract from Mr. Forrest's speech with this letter. (The Commissioner read his letter.) The answer was that the directors were unable to give a categorical reply, but preferred to be guided by circumstances. This would not do at all. I wanted a direct answer and then I wrote as follows: (The Commissioner here read his second letter.) If I had got an evasive answer I should have said no more, but formed my own conclusions. The secretary of the Bombay Bank, however, was good enough to send a direct answer. He said that the arrangement under which we formerly received interest was "a distinct departure from the bank's rule and the directors now believed it wiser to adhere strictly to principle for the future of not allowing interest on current deposits." He had formerly told us he would not receive fixed deposits. No one can now say that the policy of the Bank of Bombay is dictated by the state of the money market. It is a fixed principle of future action. Gentlemen, are you prepared to acquiesce in a condition of things which precludes you from getting your balances even when money is up 12 or 15 per cent., which even precludes you from the safe and legitimate operation of lending your money on the security of Government paper? I am often told by that party which is now opposing me that I do not consider the ratepayers' pockets. I now can repudiate the charge on my own account, and cast it back on those who have used it against me. It is they of whom the ratepayers have now to complain. Is the very best system of financing our loans which the uncommon genius of Mr. Javerilal and Mr. Wachs can devise we must have large deposits. We may indeed invest it in public securities—a beautiful resource indeed when Government paper is at 103, as it is today. Suppose I invest 20 lakhs now at 103 and want to realize when it is at 96, as it was in January, 1890, where is the profit on that transaction? Remember we are not free to watch the market if we adopt this course for all our balances. We must invest when we have money, and we must get our money when the time is opportune for doing so, and we must realize not when we choose but when our exigencies require. How investment in public securities is to extricate us from our difficulties is a mystery beyond my solution. Mr. Wachs says he will solve it. Very well, let us wait for him to do so. His pamphlet does not solve it, for take a single step towards doing so. I regret very much to have detained the Corporation so very long, but I forget some points on which I wanted to address the Corporation. I remember it now. This is the point. It is a personal point. This pamphlet tells us that we ought to exhaust our present balances in the execution of works, before going in the market for a fresh loan. This is perfectly sound, and no doubt the writer will be pleased to learn that I gave this advice to the Standing Committee weeks ago and that they adopted it. There was no dissentient vote but one dissentient voice, and it was the voice of Mr. Javerilal. (Loud laughter—Mr. Javerilal rose and said this was not correct.) I of course accept Mr. Javerilal's statement, but may I remind him that he argued that it was a first-rate time to raise a loan and we ought to do it. However I will say no more about it, but may remark again that weeks before this pamphlet containing this suggestion, and signed by a member of the Standing Committee came out, the Standing Committee had adopted it on my proposal. The fact has appeared on their proceedings, and how the pamphleteers can have failed to acknowledge it is a matter for them to consider. It is too late for me to say more, but I may add in vindication of Mr. Ollivant's prudence that if he had not taken advantage of opportune moments for the raising of the loans and for the purchase and sale of Government paper, the Corporation would not have been able to congratulate themselves as they can to-day on large balances consisting of premia and reserve fund deposits, and on having made in their dealings with Government paper large profits and in no single instance a loss. (Cheers.)

When the Commissioner had concluded his speech it was past 5-30, and as there were then several other members who desired to speak, it was decided to adjourn the meeting till Monday next at 3-30 p.m.

A COOK'S REVENGE ON HIS EMPLOYER.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Sanders Slater, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mrs. J. Myer and her son, Master Myer, appeared on summonses taken out against them by their servant, Alfredo Cordeiro, charging them with assaulting him on the 2nd instant. Mr. Dalal, pleader, prosecuted. The accused were not represented.

In outlining the offence, Mr. Dalal spoke to his client being a cook in the employ of Mrs. Myer, who paid him Rs. 12 per mensem. The complainant had not received his pay for the last four months' service, and as he boarded in a club at Cheera Bazaar, he could not pay for his lodgings through being so far in arrears. Mr. Dalal said his client's friends pressed him so hard for his arrears of rent that he made two of them accompany him to his mistress's house to convince them he had not received his four months' wages. When they reached the house of the accused, his client and friends saw the lady and two other gentlemen, and Mrs. Myer seemed to have resented the intrusion and struck the complainant two or three slaps. Master Myer also assaulted his client when he entered the house to demand a settlement of his wages.

Alfredo Cordeiro, the complainant, was called, and deposed to going to his mistress's house, where after resuming his work he asked for his salary, but was assaulted by the *mem sahab* and her son.

The evidence of two other witnesses which was taken corroborated the assault on the complainant in the house of Mrs.

ALLSOPP'S

LIGHT PALE ALE

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EXTRA STOUT.

ALLSOPP'S LIGHT PALE ALE is specially brewed to meet the public taste for light beers.

ALLSOPP'S EXTRA STOUT only requires to be known to become as popular as Allsopp's Pale Ale.

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EXTRA **"C.I.C."** OLD

(Registered Trade Mark)

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY

Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets.

Two Grades { Black Label, Very Old. / White " Special Reserve, Extra Old -

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Retail of the Great Eastern Hotel Company, Calcutta, and all dealers throughout India.

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Dr VIVIEN of PARIS

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WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST NAUSEATING TASTE

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BOTH THE PREPARATIONS ARE LARGELY USED IN PRIVATE PRACTICE AND IN THE HOSPITALS IN

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One tablespoonful of wine, or two sugar-pills, are equal to one tablespoonful of the best Cod Liver Oil

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SUPERIOR "TOILET" VINEGAR

THE SUBLIME FOR THE HAIR

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Mr. SIMS REEVES says:—"This preparation a great boon, simple, refreshing, and efficacious." Prevents and cures Indigestion, &c. Purifies the Blood A Natural Tonic and most pleasant drink.

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Testimonials from **CHRISTINE NILSSON ELLEN TERRY, MARY EASTLAKE** and numerous other eminent persons. Highly recommended by the Medical Press.

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH Prevents and Cures HEADACHE (*in most cases in a few minutes*). FEVER, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, BILIOUSNESS, LOSS OF APPETITE, CONSTIPATION, NERVOUS DEPRESSION, and all SKIN and LIVER AFFECTIONS. It also alleviates SEA SICKNESS.

Guaranteed to keep fresh in any climate.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMA, CHAS. COX & Co., 4, Dalhousie Sq., Calcutta. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

Abbey's Effervescent Potash sold Everywhe Price Re. 1-12 per large Bottle

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Do not be induced to accept *any* other ONLY Möller's ever took 20 Prizes.

Be wary of recent Imitations! so extensively puffed now. Is simply a *pure* OIL! it contains none of the 50-60 per cent. of water necessarily in emulsions—cheap commodities usually charged at THE PRICE OF PURE OIL.

Be sure you have *NEW* oil!

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LIFE, FORTUNE, AND HAPPINESS.

"Ring out false pride in place and blood,
The civic slander and the spite;
Ring in the love of truth and right,
Ring in the common love of good.

IMPORTANT TO ALL.

Especially to Consuls, Europeans generally, and all persons visiting or residing in Hot or Foreign Climates.

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Is absolutely necessary for the Preservation of Health.

YOU CANNOT OVERSTATE ITS VALUE in keeping the BLOOD PURE; as a means of keeping the system clear, and thus taking away the ground-work of Malarious Diseases, BLOOD POISONS, and all Liver complaints, or as a HEALTH-GIVING, COOLING, and INVIGORATING BEVERAGE, or as a gentle Laxative or Tonic in the various forms of Indigestion, ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" is invaluable.

IT IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE AND CURE FOR

Biliousness.	**Sick Headache.**
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SPARKLING AND REFRESHING DRAUGHT.—Notwithstanding its medicinal value, the "FRUIT SALT" must be looked upon as essential as breathing fresh air, or as a simple and safe beverage under ALL CIRCUMSTANCES, and may be taken as a sparkling and refreshing draught in the same way as Lemonade, Soda Water, Potass Water, &c., only it is much cheaper and BETTER, IN EVERY SENSE OF THE TERM, TO AN UNLIMITED EXTENT.

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SAVED ME MUCH MISERY FROM FEVERS.—Two years' trial of your excellent "FRUIT SALT" has saved me much misery from colonial fevers, indigestion, and impaired appetite, to which I have been subject during eleven years' residence in the tropics. It is invaluable to travellers as a preventive of sea-sickness and a relief from other ailments. I would as soon think of going a voyage without my tooth-brush as my bottle of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT."—Yours, &c., W. J. B., British Guiana, Dec. 5, 1878.

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"Ring out old shapes of foul disease,
Ring out the narrowing lust of gold,
Ring out the thousand wars of old,
Ring in the thousand years of peace."—*Tennyson.*

IMPORTANT TO ALL.

What every Travelling Trunk and every Household in the World ought to contain:—A Bottle of

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT,"

A Most Refreshing, Cooling, and Invigorating Beverage.

NO TRAVELLER SHOULD LEAVE HOME without a supply, for by its use the most dangerous forms of FEVERS, BLOOD POISONS, &c., are prevented and cured. It is, in truth, a FAMILY MEDICINE CHEST in the simplest yet most potent form. Instead of being lowering to the system, this preparation is, in the highest degree, invigorating. Its effect in relieving thirst, giving tone to the system, and aiding digestion, is most striking.

IT IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE AND CURE FOR

Giddiness.	**Feverishness.**
Thirst, &c.	**Unnatural Excitement.**
Impure Blood.	**Errors in Diet.**
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PRESERVING AND RESTORING HEALTH.—ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" acts as simply, yet just as powerfully, on the animal system as sunshine does on the vegetable world. It has a natural action on the organs of digestion, absorption, circulation, respiration, secretion, and excretion, and removes all impurities, thus preserving and restoring health.

TO PARENTS.—This preparation is invaluable in the nursery as a gentle laxative; it is pleasant to the taste, and much superior to senna or other nauseous drugs; it corrects the ill effects of over-eating or exhaustion, it is extremely beneficial in any feverishness or heat of the skin. The bowels ought to be kept free by the "FRUIT SALT" for a month or six weeks after eruptive diseases, as Measles, Scarlet Fever, Chicken-pox, Small-pox, and all Fevers or Infectious Diseases, &c.; for its use frees the system of the "dregs."

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STIMULANTS and insufficient amount of exercise frequently derange the liver. ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" is peculiarly adapted for any constitutional weakness of the liver. A world of woe is avoided by those who keep and use ENO'S "FRUIT SALT."—"All our customers for ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' would not be without it upon any consideration, they having received so much benefit from it."—WOOD BROTHERS, Chemists, Jersey, 1878."

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CAUTION.—*Examine each bottle and see that the Capsule is marked* ENO'S "FRUIT SALT." *Without it you have been imposed on by a* WORTHLESS IMITATION. *Sold by all Chemists.*

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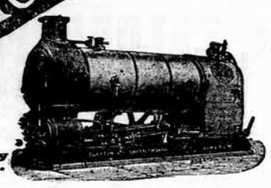

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BUSHMILLS WHISKEY is absolutely pure, nothing but the best Malted Barley being used in the manufacture.

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Take a little trouble to try Old Bushmills. It will be a more serious trouble afterwards to be noted for keeping the finest Whiskey round. To ensure purity it is advisable to get that bottled by the Company, the labels, capsules, and corks bearing their name. A dozen case contains two gallons.

OLD POT STILLS ONLY.

600 Opinions. 600

Edmund Yates,

"His Recollections & Experiences," Vol. I., page 251, says:—

I COULD not afford good wine, and would not give bad; but there was some Irish Whiskey which I procured through Mayne Reid ("BUSHMILLS" was its name), which was highly esteemed.

Writing in the *World* of Dec. 22, 1886, he says:—

W. Sinclair Thompson, M.D., F.R.C.S., writes from London—"I have appreciated your old Whiskey very much, and recommend it to my patients."

"Land and Water" says—"Of all spirits, Whiskey is the most wholesome, and one of the finest 'brands' of that spirit I have ever tasted is Old Bushmills."

"The County Gentleman" says—"Connoisseurs giving Old Bushmills a trial cannot fail to appreciate its mellowness and flavour."

"Licensed Victuallers' Gazette" says—"We have sampled specimens of Old Bushmills Whiskey, and are quite of our old friend Captain Mayne Reid's opinion, that it has no superior."

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MENTION made, in certain *Reminiscences* of mine, of a pleasant and wholesome alcoholic stimulant, called **"Bushmills Whiskey,"** has led the proprietors of the famous Distillery to assure me that their alcohol is still extant in its pristine excellence, and, to confirm the assurance, send me a specimen of their produce. "All taps," we are assured by Mr. Stiggins, "is wanity;" but I am glad to find that a favourite "wanity" of my youth is as mellow and as innocuous as when first introduced to my notice by my old friend, Captain Mayne Reid.

The Bushmills Company will be glad to hear from firms who keep their Whiskey, or who wish to keep it, so that their names may be added to this Advertisement if desired.

"THREE STAR" BRAND Best Old Whiskey.
"TWO STAR" and "ONE STAR" BRANDS According to Age.

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OLD SHIRTS made as good as New, with New Fronts, Cuffs, and Collar Bands, of very best Irish Linen, Laundried ready to wear, 2/6 each. New Irish-made Shirts, for dress or ordinary wear, fine long cloth in body and best Irish Linen in Fronts, Cuffs, and Collar Bands, half-dozen sent post free any part India for 27/, 35/, 40/, 47/.

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IRISH LINENS. Napkins, 2/6 per dozen; Dinner Napkins, 4/6 per dozen; Table Cloths, two yards square, 2/9 each; Kitchen Table Cloths, 11¼d. each; real Irish Linen Sheeting, fully bleached, two yards wide, 1/11 per yard; and Linen Diaper, 8¼d. per yard; Nursery Diaper, 4¼d. per yard; Surplice Linen, 7d. per yard; Glass Cloths, 3/6 per dozen. LINEN TOWELS, 3/6 per dozen; Damask Towels, 6/6 per dozen; Turkish Bath Towels, 1/ each. Better qualities of all kinds Table and House Linen equally cheap.

IRISH CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS. Children's, 1/2; Ladies', 2/3; Gent's, 3/6. Hem-stitched—Ladies' 2/11; Gent's, 4/11 per dozen. Better qualities equally cheap. Price Lists and Patterns of all kinds of Linen Goods and Hosiery sent to any part of the world post free.

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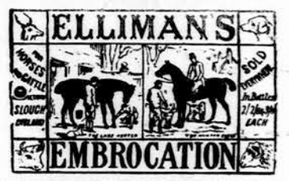

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FOR OVER-REACHES, CHAPPED HEELS, WIND GALLS.
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FOR SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.
FOR STRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.

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From His Grace the Duke of Rutland.
Belvoir, Grantham, Dec. 1st, 1879.
SIRS,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables; I think it very useful. RUTLAND, Master of the Belvoir Hounds.

From Lord Haddington, Tyningham, Prestonkirk, N.B.
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SIR,—ELLIMAN'S Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds. HADDINGTON.

Master of the Berwickshire Hounds.

From the Earl of Harrington.
Jan. 9th., 1880.
SIR,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it the best that I can obtain. HARRINGTON.
Master of the South Wilts Hounds.

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION.
Sold by Chemists, Stores, and Saddlers, Price 2s.

Prepared only by ELLIMAN SONS & Co Slough Eng.

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BEST IN THE WORLD.

PIESSE & LUBIN PERFUMERY FACTORS from every flower that breathes a fragrance.

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The most admired of all Perfumes. Other odours pall upon the sense, but ATKINSON'S "White Rose" is ever fresh and sweet.

ATKINSON'S

EAU DE COLOGNE

Renowned for a couple of centuries, this Perfume has given rise to a legion of Worthless Imitations. Use only ATKINSON'S English make, which is the finest. Of all Dealers.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.

CAUTION! Only genuine with shield-shape blue & yellow label & usual Trade Mark, & "White Rose," and address in full.

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NEURALGIA

Dr Moussette's Pills

Relieve and cure the most acute and inveterate Neuralgia when all other remedies have failed.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE

4170 *Sold by all Chemists*

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CAPSULES & INJECTION

Have been used for over twenty years with the greatest success byt he leading physicians, in London, Paris and New-York.

MATHEY-CAYLUS CAPSULES & INJECTION have been found superior to all other for the prompt cure of recent or chronic discharges

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GOUT, RHEUMATISM, PAINS

SOLUTION of Dr CLIN

Laureate of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris

MONTYON-PRIZE

This Solution si the best remedy for curing Rheumatism and articular Pains.

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CHASSAING'S *Bi-Digestive* **WINE** with Pepsine & Diastase for

Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Vomiting, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Consumption, Gastralgia, Loss of Appetite, Constipation.

"This preparation of value is founded upon sound chemical and physiological principles. While pepsine is the natural solvent or digestive for nitrogenous elements, it has little or no effect upon the feculent constituents which enter so largely into the composition of the food of man; and there is no doubt that some of the disorders of digestion arise from themal assimilation of the starchy elements. Now the proper digestive for these is diastase; and in the bi-digestive wine, of M. Chassaing, those two most important principles, pepsine and diastase, are combined in suitable proportions." — See THE LANCET, July 27 th, 1878.

Paris, Chassaing & Co, 6, Avenue Victoria.
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Dr Laville's Liquor & Pills

(*Perfectly harmless*)

GOUT The unfailing specific FOR CURE OF & Rheumatism

THE LIQUOR to be used in acute state & THE PILLS in the Chronical state.

"A single bottle sufficient for two, "to three months treatment."

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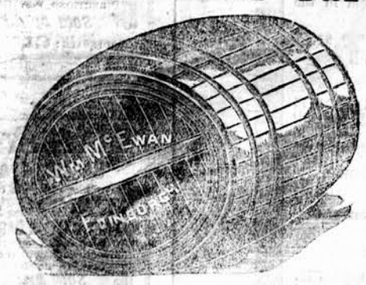
Primus  *in Indis.*

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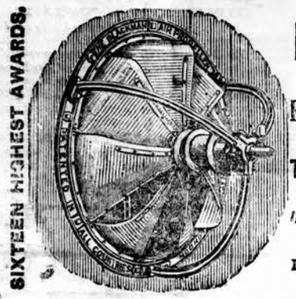

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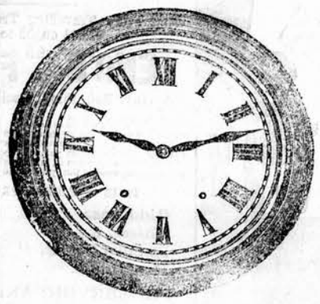

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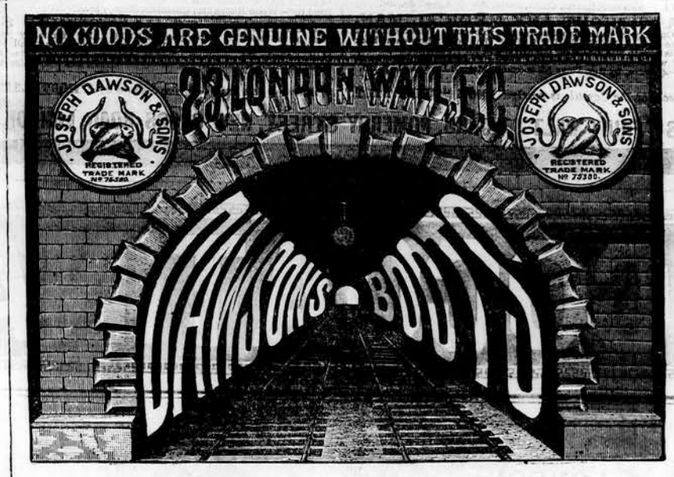
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